The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,073—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 380	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	
s.s. ROUMANIA		3300	400	2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	186	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Donelch	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE		25th ,,
s.s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	29th ,,
s.s. URANO	N. Ueropina	5th April
s.s. MEMFI		25th ,,

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN ALPINE will saill for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, 8th March.

Passage Money—Rs. 400.

She carries a Surgeon.
For furtherparticulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bmobay, 22nd February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th Mar.
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barrat	17th ,,
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st ,,
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st ,,
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th ,,
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th ,,
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

ex "Ringwood."

V E & Co.—157 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
V—L L— 50 ,, do do
H C M— 25 ,, do do

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1881, at 4 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of them ortgagee, Ardaseer Jamsejee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mahadoo Visram Todanker, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, together with a house, messuage, and tenement built thereon, situate, lying, and being at Meercha Bhat in Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, admeasuring 138 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Vyati Demoo Purdeshker, on or towards the west party by a public passage and partly by the properties of women, and respectively on or towards the north and on or towards the south by the public road.

For full particulars apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the old High Court Building, opposite to the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart, with a fast trotting chesnut pony, an English brass mounted harness.

1 English built buggy.

1 Pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses 14-1, with a set of brass mounted double harness, the property of Captain W. B. Seton, proceeding to Europe.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have removed their auction rooms to the ground-floor of the old High Court building opposite to the Dockyard.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome open carriage in very good condition, with a pair of strong, well-matched grey Arab horses, &c., the property of Colonel I. F. Chapman, 25th Regt., N. L. I., the same comprises rich cut and plain thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and coffee services, best electroplated tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, hotwater plates, ice pitcher, biscuit box, toast rack, cruet frame, breakfast companion, bread basket, butter-cooler, fire stand, teapot, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, dessert knives and forks, waiter, beer cup, table and piano candlesticks, a portable solar lamp with tin case, Mappin's best steel table cutlery for 6 persons, and richly carved and French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining pier, writing, oval, revolving, dressing, and washing tables, round and pier tables with marble tops; drawing-room, sofa, and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, reclining, rocking, office, folding, low, arms, without arms, baby's and bed-room chairs, chiffoniers, toilet stands, centre ottoman, round teapoys, tripod stands, hat stands, Madras pattern toilet stands with pier glasses attached, single and double screens, sideboard, whatnots, Madras pattern bedsteads, baby's cots, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Madras pattern, lady's dressing table with chevalglass attached, a French-polished teakwood almyra with toilet glass attached, iron four posts bedstead, toilet and cheval glasses, handsome flower vases, epergne, flower holders, table ornaments, clock, marble time pieces, drawing-room and dining-room Brussel's carpets, carpet rugs, water filter, dispense, bath and cook-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome strong built open carriage in very good condition.

1 Pair Handsome well matched Grey Arab Horses.

1 Set plated mounted double harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Dulputram Heerjeewundas.

G H 114—Teak Squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAGULWADY ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurrichund Chintamon and Purshotum Chintamon, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1879.

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Magulwady at Girgaum Road, on the west side thereof outside the Fort, within the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement in length 84 feet and in breadth 83½ feet, in front from the side of the said Girgaum Road, and 86 feet in the rear or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 160 A, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, otherwise called Breach Candy Road, on the west by the compound wall of the aforesaid Magulwady oart, on the north by the house and property of Shenvi Venack Pandurung, and on the south by the passage for pass and repass into the said Magulwady Oart, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Hurrichund Chintamon and are now in the occupation of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC AUCTION advertised to be held at Broach on the 7th February, 1881, for the sale of

300 teak logs,
5,000 teak rafters,

which have been floated down the Nerbudda from the Akrani forests of Khandesh, is POSTPONED to the 7th March, 1881.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.
Camp Karad, Satara District, 26th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

AVAILABLE from the Government Book Depôt, Allahabad, "GRAMMAR OF THE CLASSICAL ARABIC LANGUAGE," translated and compiled from the works of the most approved native or naturalized authorities by Mortimer Sloper Howell, C.S., Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

Part II.—The Verb, and Part III.—The Particle. Price, Rs. 7-8-0.

Part I.—Is in Press.

CHAS. A. DODD, Major,
Curator of Govt. Books, N.-W. P.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., wellworth seeing. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees .... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
THE WIDOW
OR
A LESSON FOR LOVE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE piece went remarkably well, and we shall be glad to have another opportunity of seeing it played by this company during the season.—*Bombay Gazette*, 10th Dec., 1880.

THE company throughout the evening acted extremely well. * * * There is considerable talent in the company, and it only wants proper direction and application to ensure a successful season from beginning to end.—*Times of India*, 10th Dec., 1880.

SATURDAY,
THE GREAT DRAMA
EAST LYNNE.
MONDAY, 7TH MARCH,
BENEFIT OF
MISS EDITH WILSON,
when will be presented
BYRON'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
THE LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Pit Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	Annas ,, 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS EDITH WILSON.
A Comedy in one Act by Tom Taylor,
"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,"
and
Byron's Burlesque,
"LADY OF LYONS."
Between the Pieces Miss Wilson will deliver
AN ADDRESS.

Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BRAND'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.

ESSENCES OF
BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.
CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH,
INVALID TURTLE SOUP,
PORTABLE SOUP,
AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

		Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,,	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,,	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective, and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V. November 5th, 1879.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

		Per doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be	Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.		0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water		1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic		1 8
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment		1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.		1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork		1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature		0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia		1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice		1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring		1 0
Bottles Charged Extra		2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening,
or
Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportiou of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshiug and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quiuiue bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GENT[illegible]EN'S SOCKS.

STRIPED COTTON SOCKS—In neat patterns, Rs. 5-8 and R. 6 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, on Dark ground, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN WHITE LISLE THREAD SOCKS, very cool, and durable Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-4 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN BROWN LISLE THREAD SOCKS.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-0, and Rs. 8-4, per ½ dozen.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on White Ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on Brown ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

PLAIN COLOURED BRILLIANT LISLE THREAD SOCKS. In Navy Blue, Cardinal, Cocolate, and Brown, Rs. 18 per ½ dozen.

FANCY STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In all the finest and newest designed patterns. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

PIN SPOT SILK SOCKS.—The latest fashion In Red, Gold, and White spots on black, Rs. 10-8 per pair.

PLAIN COLORED SILK SOCKS. In Navy Blue, Cardinal, Pink, Light Green, Sky-blue, Mid-blue, and Yellow. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

BLACK SILK SOCKS—For Evening wear with Black Silk Clocks. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

BLACK SILK SOCKS—With Colored Clocks in Blue, Cardinal, Gold, and Grey. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

NEAT BAR STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In Blue, Red, Gold, and White Stripes. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

LIGHT DRAB MERINO SOCKS—Very soft, Rs. 8-4, Rs. 8-12, and Rs. 9-4 per ½ dozen.

FANCY COLORED MERINO SOCKS. Assorted Colors, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-0 and Rs. 9-8, per ½ dozen.

BEST PLAIN COLORED MERINO SOCKS. Rs. 13-12, Rs. 14-4, and Rs. 15-0 per ½ dozen.

NEAT STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In good washing colors. Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, and Rs. 9-8 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In neat patterns on a dark ground—will wash well, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 11-0 per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, In neat fancy stripes on a dark ground, Rs. 13-0, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 15-0 per ½ dozen.

VERY STOUT KNITTED BIBBED SOCKS—All wool, very warm and durable. Rs. 13-8, per ½ dozen.

STOUT KNITTED AND RIBBED KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE—Rs. 4, Rs. 4-4, and Rs. 4-8, per pair.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;

Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

	No.	Re.
Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	,, 125,	,, 2
Florida Water	,, 140½,	,, 1
Violet Vinegar	,, 160,	,, 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade, For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.

Agua Amarella Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.

Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder, is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste, Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR, No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1; No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.

Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH.

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance, P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.

Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS

WILL INAUGURATE A SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH.
At 9 o'clock
This magnificent and world famous organization
Comprising
THIRTY (30) FIRST-CLASS STAR ARTISTS.
TWENTY-SEVEN (27) WONDERFULLY TRAINED HORSES.
THE EDUCATED ZEBRAS
From the Cape of Good Hope.
THE DIMINUTIVE SHETLAND PONIES.
THE PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE KANGAROOS FROM AUSTRALIA.
THE PERFORMING DOGS.
THE GIGANTIC OURANG-OUTANG
From Borneo.
THE COLOSSAL PERFORMING
BISON
OF NORTH AMERICA,
And the
PERFORMING ROYAL BENGAL
TIGERS.

At every performance
MR. LORENZ JOHNSON
THE INTREPID TAMER,
Will enter the den of these
FEROCIOUS ANIMALS
And exhibit them in a thrilling and
wonderful performance.
Our list of Performers
Includes the names of some of the most
Celebrated Artists of
Europe and America
who will have the honor of introducing the latest and
most striking marvels of the
EQUESTRIAN
GYMNASTIC AND
ACROBATIC ARTS.
FOUR (4) GREAT CLOWNS.
HEADED BY
JAMES HOLLOWAY,
The drollest and most amusing
ENGLISH CLOWN
Of the present age.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI,

The King of Horse-Trainers, will introduce his Peerless Stud of Trained Horses, whose unrivalled performances have been the wonder and admiration of the Whole World, and have won for their Owner and Educator, Signor Chiarini, numberless Medals and Costly Gifts from the Rulers and Members of the Nobility of every country in Europe, in token of their appreciation of his Wondrous Skill, and the intelligence and docility of his Superb Horses.

N.B.—All the Animals may be seen in the Menagerie Tent, before entering the Mammoth Circus Pavilion, which seats 4,500 people.

Performance every evening at 9 o'clock.

MATINEES.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3-30 P.M.
Doors open one hour before the performance begins.

PRICES.

Boxes with 6 Chairs	Rs. 24
Dress Circle Chairs	,, 3
Stalls (Carpeted Seats)	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers half price, except in boxes.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

MR. THOMAS LEE is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per pro. from THIS DATE.

BAPTY BROTHERS.
East India Flour Mills, Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

TO BE LET, from April for three months, a well furnished BUNGALOW in Grant Road; few minutes walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW, in Grant Road; few minutes walk from the Station. Rent moderate. Another one, rent, Rs. 50. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at noon on the 17th March, 1881, for the execution by contracts of ORDINARY and petty repairs to all the MILITARY and CIVIL buildings in charge of the Defences Office at Bombay, Butcher's Island, and Hog Island, for the season 1881-82, by the Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his office in Mazagon, where conditions and forms of contract can be seen, and copies of schedules of rates obtained on payment of Re. 1-4 per copy.

Tenders should accompany a deposit of Rs. 500 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. W. ROBINSON, Lieut., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and other EFFECTS of HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, inhabitant, deceased.

RAHIMTOOLLA NOOR MAHOMED .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPLICANT above-named as the guardian duly elected and assigned of ABDOOLLA HOOSEIN, minor son of the said deceased, has applied to the said Court for a grant to him of letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased for the use and benefit of the said Abdulla Hoosein until he shall attain his majority according to law. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1881.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, Applicant's Attorney.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of Chapter V. of Act VII. of 1880, notice is hereby given that WRECK has been SALVED as under, viz.:—

Description.		No. of Quantities.	When found.	Where found.	Now lying.
Bales of cotton	M B 603 V B	65	Feb. 26, 1881.	Bombay Harbour.	Pilot Bunder, Colaba.
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	Gun Carriage Bunder Colaba.

and that if the same be not claimed and the sums due thereon be not paid before the 7th instant the same will be sold on that date by Public Auction.

HENRY MORLAND, Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 10th March, 1881, by the undersigned for the supply of the best refined new Devoe's Kerosine Oil for the year 1881-82. The Tender should be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be forfeited in the event the tenderer declines or delays to sign the necessary agreement. The Tenderer should give his rate for oil per Surat Maund, delivered in the Municipal Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender or assign reason for rejecting any.

For specification and further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned at Office hours.

NANU MIAN, Secretary, Surat City Municipality.
Surat City Municipality's Office, 28th February, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1881, at 4 p. m.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities, to 31st December, 1879.

(5) To decide as to the amount of Profit which has been realized:—

(*a*) To Assured.
(*b*) As Dividend.
(*c*) As Reserve.
(*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

MALTINE,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTO-YERBINE,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH PHOSPHATES OF IRON QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. MANILLA, GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain G. Dodero, arrived under General Average on the 1st February, 1881, are REQUESTED to produce their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS at the office of the undersigned and obtain refund of amounts due to them.

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866 and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, the NURSEY SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY Limited, and the COLABA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in liquidation.

NOTICE.—The offices of the above companies have been removed to No. 32, Apollo Street.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.
M. R. DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.
H. R. CORMACK.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1881.

FOR SALE at the lowest prices:—
Printing Paper of different qualities and weights.
Single and Double Demy.
,, ,, Royal.
Double Super Royal.
Single and Double Crown.
Blotting-Paper, assorted colours.
Coloured Demy and Royal Paper.
Machine and hand-made Imperial, Royal, Medium and Demy, and various other articles of Stationery. Apply to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

		Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs.	1 0
Do. do. quarts	,,	1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	,,	0 12
Do. do. quarts	,,	1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed here fourteen days, and I found everything SATISFACTORY. It is certainly the BEST HOTEL I have stayed at in India. W. COOK.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S Fine Old Glenlivet WHISKY has ARRIVED and is now on sale at their several establishments.

D. CO. B. V. R.—TRAM-CARS will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 6 o'clock on SATURDAY morning for the Commandant's Parade.

FORSALE, at BENNETT'S on next SATURDAY, a handsome DOG-CART with morroco lining, almost new; suitable for horse and large pony.

FOR SALE, a good PONY. Goes well in saddle and harness; very suitable for a lady. Price, Rs. 150. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

DALEIL'S Trichinopoly Cheroots and Dindigul Cigars. A trial will convince real smokers as to their purity. N. C. DALAL, No. 6, Church Gate Street.

A YOUNG ANGLO-SCOTCHMAN, with good business experience, wants employment. Speaks Hindustani. "MERCATOR," *Bombay Gazette*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Coventry Club BYCICLE, 50-inch, with spare saddle and travelling bag. Price Rs. 180. Apply to "W. T.," care of Messrs. F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL always open to Visitors. Excellent accommodation. Terms moderate. TO LET: Mendis House, rent Rs. 300; Bund Side, Rs. 400; 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen can be accommodated in each.

A BAY WALER GELDING, 5 years old, 15-3 high, very fast, with good action, and quiet in harness, with high set Mail Phaeton, by "Simpson," Madras, and set of English Harness; turnout in excellent order. Rs. 1,400. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

WANTED, in a private family in the Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, a resident GOVERNESS to take charge of the education of four girls, ages from 13 to 6. Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating terms and age to "LOCAL FUND ENGINEER," Madanapalli, Cuddapah.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON in cut, 12 annas per lb. Whole sides, 11 annas; 50 lbs. and upwards, 10as. per lb. PEARSE 22, Apollo Street.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 2.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS USING THE HARBOUR.

THE following Notification, under Clause (*a*), Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875), has been published by the Madras Government, and is now issued for general information:—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour:—

(1) No vessels shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. without special authority from the Conservator of the Port.

(2) Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the fore.

(3) Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the fore.

(4) Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time.

Under Clause 2, Section 42, and Section 67 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, disobeying any of the foregoing Rules, will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of the costs of such conviction."

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 10th February 1881.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 3.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—APPROACH TO SUNDA STRAIT.
RE-EXHIBITION OF FLASHING LIGHT ON FIRST POINT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 13, of 9th October, 1880, on the reported destruction of the lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong), Java:—

The Netherlands Government has notified in the *Berigt aan Zeevarenden* (published at The Hague on the 15th ultimo) that, according to a telegram received from the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated 13th January, 1881, the lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong) has been repaired, and that the light is again exhibited and should be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 24 miles.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 15th February, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2056, 2761, 941a, and 748b.

,, ,, Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 18[illegible] 161.

,, ,, Light List for 188[illegible]

If this Notice is received on board [illegible] it should be inserted on the Charts affected [illegible] introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 99⅜; French Rentes unchanged at 119¾. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan shows a decline, ⅜ being now quoted at 102⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper Reuter quotes at 84¼ for Fours, and 91¼ for Fours-and-a-half, but our own correspondents' quotations are nearer the figures given by private telegrams, 84 and 91 respectively. Nothing is said regarding the Money Market, and it is, therefore, presumably unchanged, although withdrawals for America continue, £10,000 having been taken yesterday.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is unaltered, Ceylon Cocoanut Oil 10s. lower, while Cochin is unchanged. At the Skin Sales, which opened in London yesterday, Ordinary Sheep were 1s. to 1½d. per lb. lower, Goat Skins rather weaker. Metals as quoted by Reuter show no movement.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester yesterday were quite but steady. The Liverpool Cotton market, however, closed dull, the day's sales being only 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices come unaltered except for a reduction of 1-16d. in Mid. Uplands, but arrivals, both in Americans and Surats are reported in private messages 1-16d. lower. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands receded from 11 9-16 to 11½ cents per lb., while May shipment declined from 11·61 to 11·48 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesdays' receipts..........	12,000	13,000	8,000
Four days' do.	91,000	55,000	58,000
Total since 1st Sept.	46,00,000	42,66,000	3,879,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, Rs. 21,90,000 were allotted on Calcutta and Rs. 18,10,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d., tenders at that figure receiving 28 per cent. This shows an advance of ⅛d. on last week's biddings, and is about what was generally anticipated here, but the announcement that the sum of 45 lacs will be apparent at next week's biddings, takes away from the effect of the rate obtained, and Bar Silver has receded to 52⅜d. per oz., at which it closed weak. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £10,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for Calcutta and £60,000 in Gold for Bombay. This confirms what we had already heard from private sources, that the purchases of Silver which have caused the late rise in prices, have been for Continental account, but it remains to be seen whether the demand from the same quarter will continue in the face of the enhanced Council drawings. If it does it will show a greater belief in the probability of a practical result from the Paris Conference than generally prevails here.

EXCHANGE opened weak with a decline of 3-32d. from yesterday's closing rates, but for a mail day a considerable amount of private paper came on the market, and this with the news that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta had advanced their rates of discount one per cent. all round, induced a somewhat steadier feeling afterwards. At the close the Banks were willing sellers at quoted rates, and unless Silver comes weaker from Home there is not much indication of a further decline, the position of the Money market here being almost enough of itself to steady matters. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 15c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull with more buyers than sellers. Rates nominally are quoted at par for Fours, and Rs. 109 for Fours-and-a-half, but ⅛ under these figures would be about buyers' rates.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with comparatively little doing. Banks are unaltered. Colaba Land shares have receded to Rs. 792½. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Akbar, Rs. 7½ in New Indian, and Rs. 5 in Mofussil, while Apollo have advanced Rs. 50, Colaba Rs. 12½, and Fort Rs. 60 per share. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, as a rule, are weaker. Dhurrumseys have declined Rs. 25, Western India Rs. 20, Bhownugger Mills Rs. 15, Coorla Rs. 10, Khutao Muckonjee Rs. 5, and Mazagon Rs. 2½ per share.

In COTTON we have again had a very weak market. Rates having given way Rs. 2 per candy; and at the decline some little buying has taken place in Broach and Dhollera, but Oomras have been quite neglected, the only enquiry being for Good, of which there are few sellers. Closing quotations are:—

Good Omra, March	delivery	....	Rs. 206	per candy.
F. G. F. ..	,,	....	,, 189	,,
G. F.	,,	....	,, 180	,,
Good Broach,	,,	....	,, 226	,,
Do	do April	....	,, 221	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	....	,, 200	,,
F. G. F. do	do	....	,, 190	,,
G. F. do	do	....	,, 180	,,

IN SEEDS AND WHEAT there is no quotable change.

FREIGHTS although quiet are steadier than they were with the exception, perhaps, of Trieste and Venice, of which a large number of relets are in the market at 30s. payable here. Liverpool ready may be quoted at 25s. to 26s. 3d. 30s. for all the month.

PIECE-GOODS show no improvement. Transactions are still on a very limited scale, and it is evident we shall not have much doing now until after the Hooli holidays, unless something of a very exciting character comes from home.

COALS are still quiet at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	733½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	760
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	910
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	106xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,425
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares	539	..	500		275
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	700
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	800
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	840
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	595xd.
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	210
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,080xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	920xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,675
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,455
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	222½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,180xd.
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,085
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	810
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	157½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,120
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	960xd.
Southern India	500	500	all	..	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	10	910
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	800
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	25
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	792½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205
* For distribution.					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,100
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	1,975
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	850
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,510
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	445
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	340
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	137½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	680
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	156 117
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,020
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	320
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	925
Ripon [illegible]ning Co.	30,000A 1,000B	10 100	1 100	..	1
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	775
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	..

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Feb. 26, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,37,665	0	0
Merchandise	4,61,023	0	0
Electric Telegraph	5,370	0	0
Total Rs....	6,04,058	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles ....Total Rs....	5,66,758	0	0
Increase	37,300	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Eshcol, 962 tons, Captain C. Crews, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Royal Standard, 818 tons, Captain H. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyds Co.'s steamer Timavo, 1,097 tons, Captain G. Gusigono, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo.

THE steamer Claudius, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (18th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,794 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs King, King, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Harduty and five clerks deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, H. M. Tanzell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (28th Feb.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Shabbazkhan, Asst. Apothecary Shepherd, Major Macarten, Lieut. A. Pearson, Lieut. N. Smith, Lieut. E. Monteith, Mr. Scroggie, Lieut. Stevenson, Lieut. Reid, Lieut. Tolcat, Lieut. J. Monteith, five native Non-Commissioned officers, and 85 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,668 tons, Captain Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Venice, brought the English mails and the following cargo:—12 cases boots, 122 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 787 packages piece-goods, 28 cases wine, 44 bales twist, 21 cases soap, 63 cases medicine, 50 cases florida water, 5 cases saffron, 4 packages ivory, 4 cases biscuits, 21 cases provision, 5 cases thread, 4 cases leather, 41 packages colors and paints, 10 cases needles, 3 boxes specie, 4 packages silk, 89 cases beads and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Claudius (s)	Wood	Newcastle, Jan. 18.
	Puttialla (s)	Towzell	Kurrachee, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Timavo (s)	Gusigono....	Trieste.
	Eshcol (s)	Crews	Antwerp.
	Pekin (s)	Anderson ..	Southampton.
	R. Standard (s) ..	Thomas	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Assyria, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Wickham, to Marseilles.
Steamer Hydaspes, to Australia.
Barque Earlshall, to Mauritius.

The steamer Calcutta, Nailer, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
27 Maharaja (s)......Bullock ....Akyab, Feb. 8.
Medina ....Bulkeley....Rangoon, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Joshua Nicholson, and 2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—600 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co; 280 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 520 cwts wheat, Hurjee Hunsraj.

Deepdale (s)—50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 535 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee.

Dunfllien—250 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum.

Trentham Hall (s)—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 52 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee; 880 cwts wheat, Moostakally Didarally; 400 cwts wheat, Megjee Padomsey and Co; 90 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamnadass; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey; 13 bales hemp and 102 cwts mowra flower, Toolseedass Inderjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bewesfield (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 50 cwts ginger, Treecumdass Lowjee; 9 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee; 7 bales skins, Thos H. Moore and Co; 415 cwts chillies, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

Pekin (s)—5¼ cwts E. teeth, Ally Meerally; 16 cwts E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy. 6¼ cwts E. teeth, Ebram Passionee; 100 bags myrabolam,52 bales senna 29 bales cotton, 1,449 bags coffee, 78 cases tea, 19 cases cardamoms, 20 cases gum, 447 packages ginger 115 packages nuxvomica, P. and O. S. N. Co.

James Drake (s)—207½ cwts coir yarn, McCulloch Beyts and Co; 1,113 cwts castorseed 2,000 cwts wheat 4,018 cwts nigerseed and 1,999½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 3,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

John David (s)—105 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Hungaria (s)—100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 40 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

Mongolia (s)—9 packages cigars, The P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hungria (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedford (s)—2,101½ cwts gingellyseed and 49½ cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co; 432 bags pepper, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4 bags pepper and 32 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Mary Tatham (s)—428 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 550 cwts mowra flower, Chudoolall Choonilall.

Mongolia (s)—67 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Marina (s)—100 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Marion (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—721 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Madras (s)—300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Alice D. Cooper's—00 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Humbert (s)—87½ cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hungaria (s)—1 box silver coins, J. Dinor and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hungaria (s)—4 boxes silver coins, J. Dinor and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—6 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lambardy (s)—76 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee; 87½ cwts broken glass, Curimbhoy Nanjee; 45 bales twist and 7½ cwts raisin, Hajee Ally Sheerajee; 22 bales twist, Rehemoolbhoy Habibbhoy; 4 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·860
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Direction of Wind*	NW, ESE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	171.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 4.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

421—Cragie, L. and O. Hurrivulabhdass Culliandass vs. Ardesir Framjee Moos and others—Tobin and R. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

447-80—Payne and G—Shaik Abdool bin Khulliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

316-80—Prescot and W.—J. T. Bell and another vs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

544-80—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhun and H.

373-80—H. Bicknell—Bai Awabai vs Meherbai and others.

415-78—Balkrishna and B—Kashinath Hirajee vs. Sarup Futta and others.—Khunderao M. and M. H. Khan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FARWELL—WINTER—March 3rd, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. F. L. Sharpin, Major Robert Bent Farwell, S. P. M., 44th Regiment, second son of the late Revd. W. Farwell, of St. Martins, Liskeard, Cornwall, to Mary Frances Alice (May), daughter of Charles Winter, late Captain 66th Regiment, of Bridge Hill, Kent and Bush Park, Somerset.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILTON—February 26th, at Simla, the wife of J. Edward Hilton, of a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN—February 22nd, at Benmore, Simla, Fran von Goldstein, the wife of Herr Felix von Goldstein, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUME—ALCOCK—March 1st, at Akola, Berar, by the Revd. H. Haden, Thomas Hume, Indian Medical Service, to Constance Eva Alcock.

DEATH.

BEVIS—February 27th, at Cawnpore, George Edwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bevis (Elgin Mills Company) aged 1 year, 4 months, and 13 days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.

Stracey, Capt., 6th Regt., on duty, from Cawnpore.

MARCH 3.

Macartney Major, R. E., to join, from Biluchistan.

Talbot, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Monteith J., Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Kandahar.

Monteith E., Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Reid, Lieut., 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Kandahar.

Gregory, Major, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, from Armora.

Smith, Lieut., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty. from Jacobabad.

Pearson, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Stevenson, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Prosser, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Farwell, Major, 44th Regt., on leave, from Murree.

Tottenham, Lieut. Col., 38th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.

Macbean, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Rose, Col., 17th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.

FitzGerald, Capt., Rifle Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.

Aslett, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.

Gregory, Major, 3rd Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.

Prosser, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.

Chapman, Col., 25th Bombay N. I., on furlough, to England.

Lewes, Major, R. A., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Stracey, Capt, 6th Regt., on duty, to Cawnpore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 3, 1881.

In consequence of the Gymkhana sports coming off on Saturday evening, the Regiment will parade for exercise on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at 6-30 o'clock, under the Commandant. Red uniform with helmets, arms and, accoutrements to be worn, and the fall in to be on the grond in front of the Gymkhana.

Captains of companies are particulary requested, as the notice is short, to be kind enough to at once notify to their men that the Commandant's usual weekly parade to take place this week on Saturday morning.

After Saturday next white uniform will be worn at all parades.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the S. C., is entitled to the Col's. allowance from the date specified:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) John Alexander Matthew Macdonald, 21st Feb., 1881.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 21st idem:—

Col. M. W. Willoughby, Comsy. Genl. (Actg. Secy. to Govt.,) to be Secy. to Govt., Mily., Marine, and Ecclesiastical Depts.

Lieut.-Col. A. Phelps, Depy. Comsy.-Genl. (Actg. Comsy. Genl.,) to be Comsy. Genl.

Major E. S. Ostrehan, Asst. Comsy.-Genl., First Class, (Actg. Depy. Comsy.-Genl.,) to be Depy. Comsy. Genl.

The undermentioned officers of Rl. Engrs. are appointed Asst. Field Engrs., for duty in the field, from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, 9th Aug., 1880 and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, 7th Aug., 1880.

The services of Surgn.-Major J. Davidson, M. A., M. B., I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate from date of departure, with the subsidiary leave until he embarks:—

Capt. and Bt. Major R. Wace, Royal Artillery, Comdt. No. 2 Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—

Sub-Condr. A. Boyce, Ord. Dept.

The undermentioned Commissioned Officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, S. C., six months, medical certificate.

Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S. C., six months, private affairs.

The following appointments are made:—

Col. A. A. Bayly, R. A., Supdt. Gun Powder Factory, to be Inspr.-Genl. of Orde, substantive pro tem., vice Lieut.-Genl. W. S. Hatch.

Major F. J. Caldecott, R. A., First Class Comsy. of Ord, to be Supdt. Gun Powder Factory, vice Col. Bayly.

The services of Lieut.-Col. F. P. Bartholomew, S. C., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C. at his own request.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that G. G. O. No. 770, dated 14th Oct., 1880, be cancelled, and that the original designation of "Inspector and Adjutant" in the Railway Volunteer Corps, be reverted to.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major E. W. West, S.C., Joint Admtr. of Sangli, is appointed to act as Pol. Supdt. of Palanpur during the absence of Lieut.-Col. P. H. LeGeyt on furlough, or until further orders.

Majors G. E. Handcock and W. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Admstr. of Gondal on the 18th inst., after office hours.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes and Major G. E. Handcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supdt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court on the 18th inst., after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. D. Adams is appointed, on his being relieved by Lieut.-Col. LaTouche, to act as First Grade Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist. during the absence of Mr. C. E. Coles, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut.-Col. F. P. Bartholomew, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Belgaum, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

A'zam Maneklal Narbheram, Actg. Thanadar of Dholera in the Ahmedabad Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar, Acting Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals Dist., is appointed to be a Mag. of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr. Piroz Hosang Dastoor, Actg. Dist. Depy. Colr. in the Dist. of Thana, is appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class in the Thana Dist.

Mr. H. Batty is appointed to act as an Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana until further orders.

A'zam Dhanjibhai Dorabji, Mahalkari of Jambughoda in the Panch Mahals Dist., is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

A'zam Subrao Mangesh, Actg. Mahalkari of Mundgod in the Dist. of Kanara, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Kanara.

Mr. G. C. Gilder, Asst Secy. to Govt. in the Judl. Dept., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 10th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. T. Richardson is appointed to act as City Mag. of Poona during the absence of Mr. A. H. Plunkett, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed, Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., Shikarpur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and five days.

Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhadkar, Acting Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Publications is appointed to be Head Master of the Hyderabad High School.

Mr. E. Giles, Edcnl. Inspr., N. D., been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st April next.

Mr. Gulamali J. Akhund is appointed to act as Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., Shikarpur, during the absence of Khan Saheb Haja Ahmed on leave.

Rango Parmeshwar, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Shide-Devpur, Taluka Karajgi in the Dharwar Collectorate, is declared ineligible to serve Govt. again in any capacity.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Supdt. S. M. C. Rev. Survey and Assessment, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. J. S. Maidment, Asst. Supt. of Stamps, is allowed, furlough for one year from the 1st inst.

Khan Bahadur Mir Walidad Khan, Actg. First Class Extra Asst. Colr., Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr. Shantapa Rangapa Mamalatdar of Bagalkot, to act as Huzur Deputy Collr., Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. E. T. Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr. Govind Sakharam, Mamlatdar of Athni, to act as Dist. Depy. Colr., Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. Rangrao Bhimaji, or until further orders.

Mr. R. S. F. Fagan, Asst. Consr. of Forets, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Major T. M. Ward, Asst. Supdt., S. M. C. Rev. Survey, to act as Supdt. of that Survey during the absence of Mr. W. M. Fletcher, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major J. Davidson is appointed to act as Civil Surgn. at Dharwar during the absence of Surgn-Major G. C. Bell, M. D., or until further orders.

Surgn. D. A. Gomes was appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Karwar, with effect from the 4th Oct.

H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col. J. M. Sexton a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Col. I. F. Chapman, resigned, with effect from the 3rd inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The R. Honble. the Govr. in Council is pleased to change the designation of the appointment of Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Chief Engr, Third Class, from Consltg. Engr for Railways and Under-Secy. to Govt., Railway Branch, to Consltg. Engr. for Railways and Joint Secy to Govt, Raiway Branch. He is further pleased to appoint the Senior Depy. Consltg. Engr for Railways to be ex-officio Under-Secy. to Govt, Railway Branch.

BY THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS.

Furlough for seven and half months on medical certificate, with effect from 3rd March, 1881 and subsidiary leave from the 20th Feb., 1881, is granted to Mr. J. E. Dallas, Asst. Engr, Bhavanagar-Gondal Railway.

Furlough for eight months from the 17th March 1881, with ten days' subsidary leave from the 7th idea, is granted to Mr. J. W. Buyers, Ex. Engr., First Grade, Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1881.

WE now know in some detail the story of the disaster which took place at Spitzkop on Sunday last. The telegram from our London correspondent which we published yesterday, taken in connection with that from the same correspondent which we published on Tuesday last, shows exactly what happened. Some 700 men and officers, composed no doubt of picked companies from the different regiments in Sir G. Colley's camp, but necessarily wanting cohesion in consequence of the companies belonging to so many different corps, were marched during the night to Spitzkop, and having occupied the hill, defended it for some eight hours the next day against an attack, evidently made by the Boers with a large force, with a view to dislodge them. In the end the Boers attacked in three columns, and having at first apparently made a feint in front, attacked one of the flanks vigorously, and breaking through, the whole of our small force, exhausted and cut up as it must have been by so many hours of almost continuous fighting, was swept headlong down the hill. The Boers, we are told, kept themselves well under cover during their advance, creeping through the long grass, and sheltering themselves behind boulders and inequalities of the ground. Reuter's telegrams state that the tremendous fire which they poured in caused a panic, under which the position was carried by storm. This may very well have been the case, for the Boers fired with great steadiness and deliberation, always careful, if possible, to bring down their man. We are left as yet without any explanation of the strange inaction of the considerable body of troops which Sir G. Colley had left behind in the camp, when he set out upon this ill-starred movement. If no co-operation was to be expected from that quarter, it is almost inconceivable that Sir G. Colley would have ventured with so inadequate a force to seize a position close to the enemy's lines, where the column could be, as the event proved, so easily isolated and destroyed. He had already experienced at the battle of the Ingogo, so admirably described in the telegram to the *Standard* by Mr. Cameron, which we republished in our supplement yesterday, the murderous effects of the Boers' rifles. He then escaped the humiliation not merely of a defeat, but of inevitable capitulation, by a night retreat under circumstances of the utmost peril. He had marched out in the direction of Newcastle on the 8th February to protect a convoy which was expected, and he was [illegible]cked *en route* by skirmishers; when he g[illegible] position at some distance from his [illegible] was attacked by the Boers, who f[illegible] usual method, moving from [illegible]nd opening fire time after time fro[illegible]cted positions. They silenced his guns, picking off every officer, driver, gunner, and horse in the battery, and whitening the pieces all over with the marks of their bullets, it being certain death for any one to stand up beside them to load. General Colley in that action lost all his staff. Though in marching out he had told the men that they would return to camp in time for dinner, fighting was continued until night-fall, and the enemy drew off, intending to deliver the final attack next morning, an attack which could not have been resisted. The men were without rations, and the position was desperate. But the General, finding that a river which the Boers thought was impassable, and was therefore left unguarded, was really fordable, crossed it, and succeeded in escaping, leaving, however, all his wounded on the field under the protection of a white flag, which the Boers, to their credit, respected. The General, having returned to his camp after this narrow escape, telegraphed to Newcastle that the road was blocked, and could only be re-opened by the reinforcements coming up. The Boers, on their side, took measures to occupy a strong position near the scene of the defeat, so as to effectually cut the communications. The position which they resolved to entrench was so much stronger than that at Laing's Neck, that it was a matter of surprise to our officers that they did not prefer it to the latter as the first point at which to oppose the advance of Sir G. Colley. But the sequel appears to prove that the Boers had sound strategic reasons for letting the troops from Natal move unopposed through the more formidable pass, while they blocked their further way at the lesser pass at Laing's Neck. By occupying Schain's Heights, as the position to which we have referred is called, at a subsequent period they could very effectually shut the British force up in a trap. It is evident, however, that the reinforcements from India arrived safely in Sir G. Colley's camp subsequently to the battle of the Ingogo, for, as we have seen, the regiments sent from India took part in the battle which took place on Sunday last.

How comes it that a General of the undoubted ability of Sir George Colley so completely neglected the lesson which had been so rudely taught him at the action near the Ingogo, and repeated at Spitzkop the movement which had already so nearly proved his ruin? Pending the arrival of fuller information, it may be permitted to surmise that the General found himself in a position so full of danger, that nothing but a *coup d'audace* could rescue his force. The Boers, it was clear, were able to render a retreat upon Newcastle well nigh impossible, and supplies could not be brought up along that exposed and scarcely practicable route in any quantity, if, indeed, at all, unless under escorts which would have to fight every inch of their way. When matters had come to this deadlock, the discovery that the hill of Spitzkop, which dominated the enemy's position, was not occupied, offered a temptation which might well prove irresistible to a commander of Sir G. Colley's temperament, to stake everything upon a bold stroke which might confound the enemy, and, if successful, would deliver him from all his perils and open the way into the Transvaal. The fact that he, though holding the supreme command, placed himself at the head of the surprise column, instead of remaining with the main body to superintend the operation as a whole, may be explained, perhaps, by the circumstance mentioned in the *Standard* correspondent's telegram, that in the battle of the Ingogo he had lost all his staff. He was possibly short-handed, and was unwilling to entrust the daring operation of surprising Spitzkop to an officer who had but just arrived in the country and knew nothing of the Boers' way of fighting. This supposition, which appears consistent with all the facts known to us as yet, would explain the course taken by Sir G. Colley in this matter; but it would not justify that course, which was full of imprudence.

There can be no doubt that the troops encamped near Laing's Neck must now be, under the circumstances created by the events of Sunday last, in a most critical position. If they have supplies, they will be able, no doubt, to hold entrenchments against an enemy unprovided with artillery; but if provisions should fail, the difficulty of making good their retreat upon Newcastle will be well nigh insuperable, for they will have to cross the position of Schain's Heights, to which we have referred above. Nor is Newcastle itself safe from a sudden attack. The garrison left there by Sir G. Colley originally numbered but a hundred invalids, and though some assistance might at that time have been expected from English colonists, fugitives from the Transvaal, and from loyal Dutchmen, the late victory of the Boers renders any assistance from such sources very precarious now. No doubt the garrison has been strengthened by some of the troops dispatched from India. But the pressing necessity of sending forward all available men to strengthen the force of Sir G. Colley renders it unlikely that any considerable number was left to garrison Newcastle. The position of that town, which constitutes the base of the force, must therefore be regarded with considerable anxiety.

THE result of the year's work of Mr. Hart and his co-judges of the Bombay Small Cause Court has been made known, as the Government remark on Mr. Hart's annual report, with "commendable promptitude." The total number of causes instituted throughout the year was 31,455. Rs. 1,73,695-10 were paid as costs on institution, and Rs. 3,78,622-14-7 were recovered and paid to suitors on account of their demands. There was a marked decrease in the number of suits, almost wholly in respect of cases in which the sum claimed did not exceed Rs. 500, and more than half in respect of very small debts not exceeding Rs. 50 in amount. There was a considerable decrease also in the number of distress-warrants issued. Government regard this diminution as a proof of increasing prosperity and improving credit amongst the poorer classes in Bombay. There are still considerable arrears of work in the courts, but the First Judge explains that this is due to no fault of the judges themselves, more than eighteen-nineteenths of the present arrears arising from causes beyond the control of the court. The average duration of cases in all the courts was twenty-six days; the cases before the Third Judge averaged only nine days. Government express a hope that the judges will be able to reduce the general average of the duration of cases still further. The fact that in one-ninth of the suits brought under the extended jurisdiction the plaintiffs "consented to abandon on an average Rs. 200 of their respective claims," Government regard as a proof "how highly the procedure of the Bombay Court of Small Causes is appreciated by the Bombay community," and as foreshadowing favourable results from the Government of India's new measure to further extend the jurisdiction and simplify the procedure of all Courts of Small Causes throughout the country.

CAPTAIN BARROW, Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief (General Warre) has been ordered to Natal, his regiment, the 26th, being amongst those for service.

SIR R. PHAYRE has taken over charge of the Mhow Command. Lady Phayre is expected to arrive here by the mail-steamer about the 15th instant, and the general will probably pay Bombay a visit to receive her.

WE understand that the following medical officers of the Bombay establishment have been recommended for the new grade of Brigade Surgeon. The selections are excellent in every respect, and fully comply with the terms of the new warrant, that promotion shall be for "ability and merit":—Drs. L. S. Bruce, H. Cook, J. Pinkerton, C. Joynt, J. Cruickshank, C. K. Colston, H. V. Carter, E. H. R. Langley, and H. J. Blanc.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE year's tables of returns issued by the Board of Trade have begun with favourable figures. The total declared value of the exports last month was £17,318,911 against £16,912,858 in January, 1880, and £14,196,518 in January, 1879. Cotton goods stand among the chief articles which show an increase, the total export of yarn having been 19,490,100 lbs. against 15,447,100 lbs. in January, 1880, and 15,823,600 lbs. in January, 1879; and of piece-goods 411,371,100 yards against 357,208,400 yards and 277,332,700 yards. The proportions to Bombay were as follow: 1,126,100 lbs. yarn last month against 938,600 lbs. and 522,000 lbs.; and 50,431,900 yards piece-goods against 45,350,300 yards, and 25,829,100 yards. The shipments to Bengal of piece-goods show an increase of 30 per cent., but the chief increase under this heading is to Turkey, to which almost double was sent last month of what was sent in January, 1880. The value of the imports was £26,742,962 against £32,372,907 in January, 1880, and £26,367,045 in January, 1879. Cotton was less in quantity, the total receipts being 12,80,839 cwts. against 1,451,383 cwts. and 1,408,415 cwts. The explanation of this decrease in the imports is, there can be little doubt, to be found in the weather of last month, which was abnormally horrible, and which not only caused unusually large losses at sea, but also delayed a numerous fleet beyond the date it was due. Otherwise there is nothing particular in the returns. The import of Indian wheat goes on steadily expanding, the total last month having been 565,178 cwts. against 236,747 cwts. and 116,037 cwts. The broad result of the tables is that a steady satisfactory expansion is still going on, but certainly nothing in the way of leaps and bounds. The export of iron and steel, in fact, has gone back considerably, mainly because of diminished shipments to India and the United States; and, on the whole, the export figures would be rather unsatisfactory but for the large increase in the shipments of cotton goods to two widely-separated points of the East, Turkey and India. The bullion and specie accounts show that the import of gold from India last month was nil, while the export to India was £66,450 against £2,000 in January, 1880, and £501 in January, 1879. The import of silver from India was £17,104 last month against £7,532, and £13,211; the export, £315,500 against £629,350 and £918,160. The completed tables of last year by which the amount of exports to each country separately is specified are also given at the end of this return. They show that the value of the total exports to Bombay and Scinde in 1880 was £10,722,761 against £6,579,952 in 1879, and £7,678,426 in 1878. The value of the imports was £7,364,924 in 1880 against £4,506,784 in 1879 and £6,027,713 in 1878. Of course, should the general idea that the figures of last month were materially affected by the extraordinary weather be accurate, the current month, February, should show greater improvement, and doubtless it will. But, on the whole, the lesson taught by the returns of all last year, and of the opening month of the present, is that, although trade is slowly expanding, there is much lee-way still to be made up, and that English industry can ill afford any additional drawbacks in the shape of more hostile tariffs abroad. The recovery, so far as it has gone, should only make us "rejoice with trembling," to use a scriptural phrase; we cannot indulge in the luxury of throwing away a single chance to open a fresh market, or cut out our rivals in an old one.

The promotion of Indian gold-mines is not yet over, but is not so active as it was. One of the latest schemes brought out is the Indian Trevelyan Company, which has bought two of the reefs of the South Indian Company and adjoining property, and has, in consequence, appealed for £100,000 of capital to work it. I believe the capital has been got without any difficulty; and this circumstance is likely to lead to other operations of the kind. The example set by the Devala-Mayar first, and now by the South Indian, is capable of almost indefinite extension, if only the public will put down their money. Every company has got half-a-dozen or more reefs; why not sell two and work the others, making up in depth for want of surface breadth? In fact, why not let the divided "sett" be, in its turn, sub-divided; so that a company may work two reefs instead of four, or one instead of two? It appears to me that all these concerns are going on too fast. Not one of them can yet show any visible results; not a ton of quartz has been crushed, and whether any of them can be worked at a profit has really still to be seen. To shareholders, of course, the sub-division process is pleasant enough. The Devala-Mayar shareholders got back £1 per share by the sale of Rhodes Reef, all sheer profit, and the South Indian are to get 4 per share. But if they have parted with the most valuable reefs in their respective properties, the gain is of course only apparent, and it remains to test that point by actual working.

I am sorry to have unfavourable news from Egypt, not in a financial sense, for the country was never better off, but in a political sense. In a letter, some time ago, I referred to the rise of what is known as the "national" party, whose motive was to get rid of the hateful control of foreigners, and whose cry was "Egypt for the Egyptians." It was difficult to treat such a question seriously, for the passive, docile, unenterprising character of the native population seemed to point them out as the most unlikely of any to revolt against authority actually in possession. However, a few days ago there was an *emeute* at Cairo in one of the regiments which was dissatisfied with its officers, and so serious was the riot, that to pacify it the Khedive dismissed the obnoxious men and changed the Minister of War, thereby, of course, only encouraging similar movements in the future. The unpleasant fact is, as we are assured on excellent authority, that this insubordination is only typical of the spirit pervading a much larger class than the soldiers. The Egyptians have thriven greatly under the new system, but unluckily they have misunderstood the motives of those who initiated it. They think that the control of Europeans covers a deep design against their faith and their national independence, and they prefer to be left alone, to be governed by rulers who are wholly native and Mahometan. The revival of Mahometan fanaticism has much to do with this desire no doubt, and I also fear that it is partly caused by the reckless language used here during the long and bitter controversy about the debt and the position of the bondholders. The natives were then told by English newspapers and public men that their great enemies were the bondholders, whose merciless exactions caused all the oppression and hardship from which they suffered; and they also know that it was the necessity of meeting the claims of these same bondholders which led to the creation of European control in its present shape. They may easily think that, if they can throw off the control, they will also throw off the burden of the debt; and probably there is nobody to enlighten them on the point, or to tell them that France and England would never submit to see their arrangements set at naught and their subjects plundered. I dare say the late Khedive has plenty of partisans in the country, who foment disaffection as much as possible; but from all accounts little stimulus is needed from without. It is a pleasant result of all our efforts and sacrifices for the good of the country that we should be thus hated. The bondholders, it should be remembered, have already given up a good deal of their rights, but they get no thanks for it, and the European control, which is the equivalent to them for that surrender of interest, is the very reason why they get no thanks. Of course the control will remain, for the present at least; but one result is pretty certain to follow, if the Gladstone Ministry remain in power. They will get out of the entanglement as soon as they can, and meanwhile will not encourage any extension of the control, or further intervention on behalf of the bondholders or of British interests. There will be no more Anglo-Indian officials transferred to lucrative posts in Egypt, even although the necessary consequence may be that any influence lost in that way is so much gain to France. These changes in Egyptian matters have not as yet affected the market prices for the various stocks; they were already high, and were not expected to go any higher. The Rothschilds, however, seem to have made a very foolish bargain with their last lot of Unified bonds, which they took at a price equivalent to 75, the value now being only 71. No doubt it may rise, but for a stock paying only 4 per cent. there is little chance of 75 being reached, should any complications be within view. That Egypt is thriving the returns of the last few months revenue collected to pay the interest on the debt sufficiently demonstrate. For the half-year's interest on the Unified Debt due on the 1st May next, to the amount of £1,155,000, the sum of £1,032,000 had been collected to the 31st ultimo, leaving three months' collections still to be made. During those three months at least £800,000 will come in, making the total balance available on the 1st May at least £700,000 more than is wanted. This surplus will be applied in purchasing the bonds in the open market, which will, of course, steady the market value of the stock. But look at the matter from the point of view of the bondholder, whose original securities, converted into the Unified, yielded him 7 per cent., and whose interest was first reduced by Mr. Goschen to 6 per cent., and then further cut down a year ago to 4 per cent. by the so-called Law of Liquidation. For him it is a very hard case. Of course his 4 per cent. is better secured than was his 7 per cent., but could not European control have been obtained at a less cost than the sacrifice of 3 per cent., nearly half his original interest? It is now clear that Egypt could have paid 5 per cent. on the Unified debt with the greatest ease, and yet have devoted a large sum annually to redemption purposes. The persistent clamour here, chiefly got up for political ends, to the effect that the Fellahs were oppressed and over-taxed, seems to have influenced the Commission of Liquidation without their being aware of it, but it might have been expected that Major Baring would not thus have been misled.

A company is about to be launched here of some interest to people in India. It is called the "Oriental Telephone Company," Limited, and has a capital of £800,000 in £1 shares. Its object is to establish telephonic communication by exchanges, private lines, and otherwise in India, Ceylon, Java, China, Japan, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece; and in order to do this it has acquired all the patents, privileges, and concessions granted to Mr. Edison, together with the good-will of the business in any of those countries where it has been established, besides absorbing the business of the Anglo-Indian Telephone Company, Limited. The prospectus holds out most brilliant hopes of success, pointing to the case of the American companies, the principal of which divides at the rate of 28 per cent. as its paid up capital, and also to the English company known as the United Telephone Company, which has a capital of £400,000, issued in London last June at par, and now at 30 to 40 per cent. premium. Minimum dividends of 20 per cent. are expected for the new company, but further sources of profit are anticipated. It is intended to organise local telephone companies in the several Indian presidencies, and in the other countries above named, on which companies the management of the local business will devolve, the present company getting one-half of the share capital of each in consideration of the transfer of local rights, good-will, &c., the other half of the shares to be subscribed in cash on the spot, to provide for cost of the plant, &c. A sufficient equipment for three hundred stations has already been sent to India, together with skilled electricians, engineers, and line men, to establish exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and equipment for other cities is now on the way. According to the prospectus, it is believed that India will be an exceptionally fruitful field for the telephone when it is fairly understood, as during the hot and rainy season great difficulty is experienced in personal communication, and native messengers cause both expense and delay. It is further stated that the manager in India writes that a sufficient number of subscribers have been got for the exchanges in several of the large cities, and that no difficulty will be found in raising the funds required for establishing local companies on the basis proposed. The private-line business promises to be much larger than was expected, and the manager wants an independent staff for this purpose to be sent out at once. It is expected that arrangements will be made with the telegraphic authorities by which the subscribers may be connected directly with the telegraph through the telephonic exchange. The agents already sent out have, however, been instructed to disclaim any intention of performing telegraphic business wherever it clashes with Government or other vested interests. With one other extract from the prospectus, I will conclude:—"The natives use the telegraph little on account of the difficulty of translating from their own tongues into the telegraphic code, and retranslating the same. The telephone is of its nature polyglot, and all natives can communicate by it in their own vernaculars." I should add that the issue of the prospectus, which was to have taken place this evening, is delayed because negotiations are on foot to get Sir Richard Temple to join the board. Even without him it is very strong, as it includes Mr. Edison himself, the inventor and patentee, Mr. Graham Bell, Mr. John Pender, the Honourable Robert Bourke, Sir Julius Vogel, and Mr. Patrick Carnegy, late Commissioner in Oude. The consulting electrician is Sir William Thomson. The telephone here is fast becoming an indispensable institution. In the city all the leading firms have it, or are about to have it, and those who have tried it are the most enthusiastic for its extension. A leading stockbroker told me yesterday that he constantly uses it to converse with his clients at their officers or homes, and he has a clerk specially detailed to attend to it. A day or two previous one of his clients being unwell and confined to bed, had the instrument carried up to his room, and from his bed he transacted business with the broker, exactly as if he had been talking with the latter in his room in Throgmorton-street! It is easily managed, and is perfectly distinct. I am not sure to what distance the sounds can be transmitted; but this broker uses the telephone for any distance up to fifteen miles, which is, of course, sufficient to cover the area of the largest city in the world, and its suburbs. What a gain to a place like Calcutta!

A slight stir has been created in the silver market by the news that the American Government had accepted the invitation of the French Ministry to take part in another Monetary Conference on the question of the double standard this year. It is added that the adhesion of Italy and Germany is considered certain. I do not believe that anything will come of this step.

DEPARTURE OF H. E THE GOVERNOR.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, accompanied by three members of his staff, left Bombay last night by the steamer May Frere for Janjira, whence he proceeds to Rutnagherry, and thence on his tour through the Southern Maratha Country. His Excellency, after attending to public business during the day at the Secretariat, proceeded to Government House, Parell, whence, after dinner, he started for the Apollo Bunder, where he arrived at 9-30 p. m. A steam-launch was kept ready for His Excellency's party, and took them to the May Frere, which was anchored from an early hour yesterday afternoon opposite the Dockyard. The steamer soon afterwards sailed away.

LAUNCH OF THE INVESTIGATOR.

THE launch of a new marine survey steamer with the name of the Investigator took place at H. M. Dockyard yesterday afternoon. A large stage, or platform, gay and fashionable in all the glories of colour and bunting, had been erected in front of the bows of the vessels; and here a large number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen began to assemble from mid-day, and were received courteously by Mr. H. Deadman, Constructor, and Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder, H. M. Dockyard, under whom the steamer had been built. On the low ground on both sides of the vessel crowds of spectators, among whom were many Parsee and Hindu ladies, had collected to witness the launch. Further on, at the end of the sea wall, a smaller platform had been erected for the accommodation of the friends and relations of some of the native officials of the Dockyard. Among those present on the principal platform were observed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Phelps, General Hewett, Majors Walcott and West, Colonel and Mrs. W. Willoughby, Captain and Miss Carew, Captain Hewett, Captain and Mrs. Fenn, Rev. Mr. Sharpin, Dr. and Mrs. Langley, Captain and Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Morland, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Corke, Messrs. Ensor, T. Wood, N. Spencer, A. C. Trevor, W. R. Pratt, G. Ormiston, E. Gay, J. Pollen, Captain Claremont, Surgeon S. H. Cassim, Mr. R. A. Wadia, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Rao Bahadoor S. T. Pundit. Oriental Translator to Government, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mirza Fuzoola Khan, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Vurjeevundass Madhavdas, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, M. M. Bhownuggree, Manockjee Cursetjee, Shantaram Narayen, M. A. Hurrichund Sadashew, Thakordas Atmaram, Vijbhoocundass Atmarandass, Dyal Ruttonsey, Dr. Succaram Urgoon, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Dr. Shantaram Vithul. After the arrival of Lady and Miss Fergusson, prayers were said by the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Sharpin. Verses 23-31 and verse 43 of psalm 107 were used, and thereafter the following prayer:—"O Thou that sittest above the water floods, and stillest the raging of the sea, accept, we beseech Thee, the supplications of Thy servants for all who in this ship, now and hereafter, shall commit their lives unto the perils of the deep. In all their ways enable them to glorify thee according to the measure of light and knowledge which thou hast severally vouchsafed unto them. Watch over them in their going forth and in their coming in that no evil befall them, nor mischief come nigh to hurt their souls: through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen."

The prayers were followed by preparations for the launch. A large number of carpenters and other workmen, who were kept ready with their implements on the bows of the vessel, loosened her from the wooden stays that held her fast on the sliding ways. Miss Fergusson, led by Captain Carew up a small *dais* in front of the vessel, performed the ceremony of christening her, by breaking a champagne bottle and cutting the line with a new satin-wood mallet and a steel chisel with a satin-wood handle, which are to be placed in a satin-wood box with black-wood mouldings and presented to her, as is usual on such occasions. The ship then glided over the slide amidst the cheers of the spectators; but something barred its progress after it reached the water's edge. A large gang of workmen were promptly engaged in trying to float her off, and various expedients were brought into requisition for the purpose, as the tide was fast ebbing away. A hawser was placed on board the Empress, steam launch, which made an effort to drag the Investigator off the slide; but without success. A Government steam tug was also brought to the head of the dock; but owing to the state of the tide, it was considered advisable to make no further effort to float the new vessel, which continued to remain in her apparently awkward position. Most of the assembly waited nearly an hour, during which justice was of course done to the refreshments provided by Mr. Green, of the Apollo Bunder refreshment-rooms. Various conjectures were hazarded as to the nature of the obstacle which had checked the further progress of the steamer. One of them was that, as Miss Fergusson cut the line by which two iron weights were hung on either side to knock the dock-shores down, the line of the weight on the port side broke, and the weight in consequence got jammed with the ribbon of the slide. But this and one or two others that might be mentioned are, however, mere conjectures, which cannot be relied upon. The real cause has not become evident. The Bombay yard has been singularly free from little accidents of this nature, which are not uncommon at home. The after part of the cradle had not left the sliding ways; and the Investigator, which was perfectly safe, was expected to be floated off with the next tide, about 1 o'clock this morning.

Her principal dimensions are as follow:—Length over all, 203 feet 9 inches: on deck, 179 feet; between the perpendiculars, 180 feet; of the keel for tonnage, 164 feet 6 inches; breadth at the outside of the paddle-boxes, 44 feet 6 inches; extreme, 25 feet 10 inches; moulded 25 feet; depth in the hold, 15 feet; burthen in tons, 583, builder's or old measurement; gross register tonnage, 520·44; register tonnage, 387·52; and indicated horse power, 650.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

Patron.—H. E. Sir James Fergusson. Vice Patrons.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and H. E. the Admiral. President.—The Hon. L. H. Bayley. Committee.—Hon. C. G. Kemball, Major Engledue, R.E., H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Captain Cooke-Collis, Hon. J. N. Graham, Colonel Willoughby, Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., L. R. W. Forrest, Esq., W. M. Tennent, Esq., A. B. Ridley, Esq., 4th King's Own, R. S. Campbell, Esq., Major Spring, R. A., A. B. Mein, Esq., Marine Battalion., C. A. Turner, Esq., J. L. Stewart, Geo. Farran, Esq., and Allan Arthur, Esq. Judges.—Hon. C. G. Kemball and Captain Cooke-Collis. Starter.—W. M. Tennent, Esq.

THE annual Gymkhana Games begin this afternoon at 4-45 on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana. The programme opens with throwing the cricket-ball, for which there are five entries. The second event is the 120 yards' hurdle race, and at present there are five names down to compete for the Gymkhana Challenge Cup, which is now held by A. Arthur. This race will be got over in one heat to-day, while in former years there were usually so many entries, that it was found necessary to run it in several heats. For the wide jump there are eight entries, and from the names down, a close competition may be expected. The best race of the day will in all probability be the two hundred yards, confined to members of the Gymkhana, for which there are thirteen entries. The next event on the programme is the open bicycle-race, for which only two gentlemen have, so far, come forward. As the entries close to-night, the list will not likely be added to. We are surprised that this race has filled so poorly; after the correspondence that took place in our columns not long ago regarding a certain ride out from Bombay, we should have expected that a large field of competitors would come forward to show the public what good bicyclists can now-a-days do. For the mile the lawyers have kindly presented a new challenge cup, for which there are so far, four entries. F. E. Jefferson, it will be remembered, won the last Mile Challenge Cup for three years in succession, and it consequently became his property. The programme closes with the steeplechase for the Civilians' Challenge Cup, which has been won for the last two years by F. E. Jefferson, and as the water jump has been increased this year by a few feet, the public will probably have something to be amused at.

The officers of the Volunteers have kindly lent their band for the occasion.

4-45—Throwing the cricket-ball.
5 —120 Yards' Hurdles.
5-15—Broad Jump.
5-30—200 Yards Handicap.
5-40—Open Bicycle-race, about 3 miles.
6 —One mile Flat Race.
6-15—Steeplechase, about half a mile.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP

THE final tie for the Marryat Lawn-tennis Challenge Cup will be played this morning between E.M. Slater and A.V. Frere, when a fine exhibition of play may be expected.

This cup was lately presented by the Gymkhana to acknowledge and commemorate the great services done to the club by Major Marryat, R. E. It has now, for the first time, been played for, and much interest has been taken in the contest, there being twenty-three entries. Many of the games were very close, and some excellent play was shown. It is hoped that the competition for this cup has increased the interest in lawn-tennis among members of the Gymkhana, and that we shall see a still greater number of entries for the contest next year.

A LITERARY RECIPE.

(*Picked up in the Central Provinces.*

Take a clever man, and add
Pint of classics and philosophy;
Throw in verses, good and bad;
Flavour with a smart theosophy,
Young wit, and imagination;
Strain, with many an old quotation;
Mix with sport, law, love's caresses;
Stir it till it effervesces;
Serve up weekly, daily, in
The Pioneer and call PEKIN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

KOLHAPUR, March 3.

The court delivered its judgment to-day.

Guru Sidh, found guilty under sections 123 and 419, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Khyru, Aba Mahat, Appa Devajee, Laxuman Holar, Tatia Kochage, and Vithu Gasuda, guilty under sections 121 and 121A., and Rambhut and Appa Balgonda, guilty under sections 121, 121A., and 122, were all sentenced to be transported for life. Dhondoo Annajee, Makajee Airckar, and Jagu Bhairu, guilty under section 121A., for seven years. Na[illegible]bhat, Mallar, Appajee, and Daji Bapuji, guilty under section 121A., for five years. Shripatrao, convicted under sections 121A. and 122, was also sentenced for five years. Rambin Tukaram and Bala Sonar, under section 121A., for three years. The rest of the prisoners were acquitted.

The sentences of over three years' imprisonment require confirmation by the Political Agent.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Two emissaries sent by Ayoub Khan from Herat, have arrived in Kandahar, their object being understood to be to ascertain whether there is any prospect that the British Government will entertain overtures on Ayoub's part.

Latest advices from Herat represent Ayoub's tenure of Herat and the adjacent districts as precarious.

Yaluntush Khan, son of Agha Khan, whom Ayoub executed, is in open hostility against him, and has retired to Maimanah, which is held for Abdul Rahman by the Usbegs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

LONDON, March 3.

The Royal assent has been given to Mr. Forster's Irish Coercion Bill.

The Land League have assumed a defiant attitude.

OUTBBEAK OF PLAGUE.

An outbreak of plague is reported from Djaffar, in Mesopotamia.

THE BASUTO WAR.

The armistice granted to the Basutos has terminated. The Basuto chief Lerothodi has declined to negotiate with the Cape Government.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, March 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 18th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. last evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, March 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, March 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do. do.	91¼
3 do. Consols for account	99⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals—Sheikh and Hurworth.

Departure—Cypress.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, March 3, 11-5 A. M.

Mail-steamer Verona, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, March 3, 1 P. M.

H. M. S. Tyne, from Aden, arrived.

The 85th Regiment is expected from Deolalee by two special trains on the 7th instant, and will embark on board Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates on the same day for Natal. The strength of the regiment is 22 officers and 800 men.

The 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment being under orders to proceed from Afghanistan to Jullundur and Sialkot, the depôt of that corps is to be moved by rail from Ahmednagar to Jullundur under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division in communication with the General Officer Commanding Bombay District and Sirhind Division. All invalids and time-expired men belonging to this regiment are to be sent to Deolalee Depôt.

The 2nd half of No. 1 Mountain Battery will arrive from Poona, and will be despatched to Kurrachee, per I. G. S. Dalhousie, on the 9th instant.

Yesterday afternoon, after the launch of the marine survey steamer Investigator, at which they were present, Lady Fergusson and Miss Fergusson left by the G. I. P. Railway mail-train, from the Boree Bunder station, for Poona, on their way to Mahableshwur. Sir James Fergusson accompanied her Ladyship to the station, and after the departure of the train returned to the Secretariat.

The Volunteers' Saturday parade will be held this week in the morning instead of the afternoon, in consequence of the Gymkhana sports. The regiment will assemble on the Esplanade in front of the Gymkhana to-morrow morning at half-past six o'clock.

The official "general remarks" which sum up the season reports showing the condition of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout the Bombay Presidency during the week ended the 26th February state :—"Weather cloudy. Slight rain fell in Sind and Khandesh. Rapid harvest in progress. Crops good."

We see it announced that the well-known billiard players, Roberts Junior and W. Cook, were to play at Kurrachee last evening.

It is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that province, *vice* Mr. F. D. Melvill, deceased. Mr. Birdwood is, however, to continue to act as a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, until relieved by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey, or until furthers orders.

The next Departmental Examination of junior civil servants, cantonment magistrates, and others will be held at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, the 4th April, at 11 a.m. Officers desiring to be examined according to the Lower and Higher Standards, also junior civil servants wishing to be examined in the Extra Judicial paper, should communicate their wishes to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination before the 20th instant.

A thousand coolies are at work on the Shilman Tartarra route, a thousand in the Mohmand country; and a good road will be finished before the troops leave the Khyber.

The *Hindu Patriot* speaks of the Viceroy's speech to the Calcutta Volunteers as "an excellent address," but is not altogether satisfied with it. The *Patriot* "expected that His Excellency would say something about the enrolment of native volunteers."

The *Englishman* is authorised to contradict a report that Colonel Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, is likely to be compelled by ill-health to leave the country. Colonel Nedham, the Calcutta paper is assured, has no intention of leaving India at present, on this or any other ground.

Buddhist scholars, and the sub-division which is interested in Jainism, should observe that for the first time a treatise on the Jain religion has been published in the North-West Provinces. The Jains greatly object to the publication of their religious books. The present work consists of the Prakrit original,—which is a portion of the "Sthanganga Sutra,"—with a Sanskrit commentary, and a translation in Guzerati, all printed in Devanagiri characters.

Mr. J. M. Cook, representative in India of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, arrrived in Calcutta from Madras by the Deccan last week to make arrangements for the establishment of an agency in that city. The *Statesman* says Mr. Cook had an interview with the agents and other officials of the Madras and South Indian Railways, and has obtained from them promises of co-operation.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks it would be no loss to the public to abolish the Legislative Member of the Supreme Council altogether, for his activity is sometimes mischievous. "He has brought in bills now to amend the Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes—Codes which are almost perfect of their kind, and did not call for any amendments. But Mr. Stokes must find some employment for himself."

A missionary found at a hotel in Allahabad, where he was stopping recently, the following among the printed rules :—"Any gentleman taking too much brandy, &c., and not being able to take his meals in consequence, will be charged the same as if he had partaken of his meals at the table." It would be interesting to know how large a proportion of the *gentlemen* who frequent this hotel are accustomed to get so drunk that they cannot take their meals. The *Lucknow Witness*, a missionary journal, remarks :—"It is a significant comment on the condition and habits of Indian society that such a rule should be necessary."

If there has been so much misunderstanding about the census, the *Hindu Patriot* remarks, it is certainly due to the authorities. "All the wild rumours and misapprehensions would have been removed if an authoritative statement of the reasons and objects of the census had been published in both English and in the vernaculars throughout the country. Then the greater part of the census work has been done by zemindars' amla and respectable villagers, at immense sacrifice of their own business, comforts, convenience, and time. This shows how willing are the people to co-operate with the authorities in furtherance of the public objects. But not one of them is satisfied with the treatment he has received at the hands of the officials. We hear loud complaints on all sides."

One of the best epigrams about Carlyle has been written by Mr. John Morley.

"Carlylism is the male of Byronism," he says. "It is Byronism with thew and sinew, bass pipe and shaggy bosom. There is the same grievous complaint against the time and its men and its spirits, something even of the same contemptuous despair, the same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe; but there is in Carlylism a deliverance from it all, indeed the only deliverance possible. Its despair is a despair without misery. Labour in a high spirit, duty done, and right service performed in fortitudinous temper,—here was, not indeed a way out, but a way of erect living within."

The anxiety which has been for some time felt as to the safety of the American Polar Expedition on board the Jeannette, formerly H.M.S. Pandora, has at last taken form in a grant by the Senate of 100,000 dollars for fitting out a United States war-vessel to go in search of the Jeannette.

The slave traffic on the East Coast of Africa has been rather more brisk of late, owing to a famine on the main land, which has necessitated the traders sending their live-stock anywhere at all handy. One dhow, with ninety-nine slaves on board, the *Army and Navy* states, has been captured by the boats of the London, as she was making for the south of Zanzibar.

Three Gatling guns, three 9-pounders, and three rocket-tubes were taken on board the Boadicea at Simon's Bay for the use of the Naval Brigade in the Transvaal, which consists of 20 stokers, 250 small-arm men, and 40 marines.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* suggests that foreign orders and medals worn by English officers should be in a separate line below, and distinct from, British decorations, and not mixed up with the latter, as they invariably are at present.

Probably, remarks *Truth*, few speakers have been more popular than Mr. Brand is. He is a courteous and thoroughly straightforward country gentlemen, well versed in parliamentary business, but even assuming the necessity of the *suprema lex* for the *salutem populi*, it struck me that he made a mistake on the night when the Irish members were expelled. Mr. Parnell had risen to ask a question. It was not answered, and he rose again to repeat it. On this the Speaker, without noticing him, called on Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Dillon then rose on a "point of order," but he was not allowed to put his point, and because he resisted he was expelled. Mr. Gladstone on this resumed his speech, and Mr. Parnell moved that "he be no longer heard." Now, this is precisely what Mr. Gladstone himself had done in regard to Mr. O'Donnell. But Mr. Parnell was not allowed to move, on the ground that this was obstruction. I should have imagined that it would have been better to have taken a vote on the motion, when, of course, it would have been defeated by an enormous majority. Then, if it had been renewed, it might fairly have been termed obstruction.

Sad as was the spectacle of the Irish members being led off, one after the other, from the House of Commons, it was almost impossible, Mr. Labouchere, M. P., writes in *Truth*, for the spectators to refrain from smiling at its details. Captain Gossett, the Sergeant-at-Arms, is a gentleman beaming with good nature and jollity. First he marched up to each member who was to be removed. When the member refused to leave, he waived a glove, with an "Up, guards, and at them" air. Then the "guards" came forward. They consisted of half-a-dozen venerable and pottering old men in the garb of waiters. A strong wind would probably have levelled them with the ground. Theoretically, however, they represented "superior physical force" and each Irish member left the House in his turn in the midst of this *posse comitatis*.

"Atlas" chronicles his introduction to "what is now known in the House as the Home Rule Drink, the very backbone, I understand, of obstruction; for after a jorum of it one becomes imbued with staying power for any number of consecutive hours. This is the recipe—beat up well two raw eggs, mix with a large glass of hot milk, and add a wineglass of real Irish whisky. This beats Mr. Gladstone's nostrum of sherry egg-flip into a cocked-hat, to quote the expressive language of the House now, and is guaranteed to make the most silent member eloquent."

The New York papers are full of descriptions of the fixing of the Obelisk in the Central Park, which was successfully accomplished on the 22nd ultimo. The work was more difficult than the erection of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment, for not only was the Atlantic to be crossed, but the Obelisk, which weighed 219 tons, or 34 tons more than the Needle, was conveyed over two miles by land. It was landed at New York on September 17, and it took two months to convey it to its present site in the Central Park. Its maximum rate of progress was 180 feet in twenty-four hours. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe appears to have successfully surmounted every obstacle with great skill and indomitable perseverance, and fortunately the enterprise was unattended by any loss of life. The Obelisk now stands at 101 feet elevation above high-water mark, and weighs, with its pedestal and foundation, 356 tons.

Truth tells how there lived, until a week ago, in the Royal Mews at Hampton Court, the widow and family of a former coachman in the Royal service. His history was this :—When quite a lad, while attending one day, as groom, a phaeton in which the then Duke of Cumberland was driving the then Princess Victoria, the horses took fright and ran away, and, but for the presence of mind of this youth, the consequences might have been calamitous. The groom was warmly thanked at the time by the Royal personages, and was never forgotten by them. Some time afterwards the King of Hanover, recognising the man in his place as coachman on one of the Royal carriages, went up and shook him cordially by the hand, assuring him at the same time that he had not forgotten that he had saved his (the King's) life. Her Majesty gave this coachman, when he retired from active work, a set of apartments in the Royal Mews at Hampton Court. There he died about a couple of years ago, and his widow petitioning to be allowed to continue to occupy the rooms, received permission to remain in them "during Her Majesty's pleasure." But the control of the apartments in the Royal Mews is unhappily now in the hands of an official (unlike the apartments in the Palace, of which Her Majesty retains the patronage herself); and it was "Her Majesty's pleasure," as interpreted by certain officials, that the widow should receive summary notice to quit on the first of the present month, in order to make room for the coachman of the Princess Frederica, the grandchild of the King, who told her husband that he had saved his life. But neither Queen nor Princess, I feel well assured, knows of the ungracious act which has been committed in Her Majesty's name.

ILLOGICAL HATRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—No news is entirely bad. It is some comfort to know that the Boers have captured a newspaper correspondent. It is much to be regretted that they cannot capture an editor or two. A decisive movement like this might have a wholesome effect on society.

A HATER OF THE PRESS.

"A Hater of the Press" should be consistent, and not read what he hates. Then he would not know that a newspaper correspondent has been taken prisoner and treated with the usual courtesies of war among civilised people.—Ed., *B. G.*

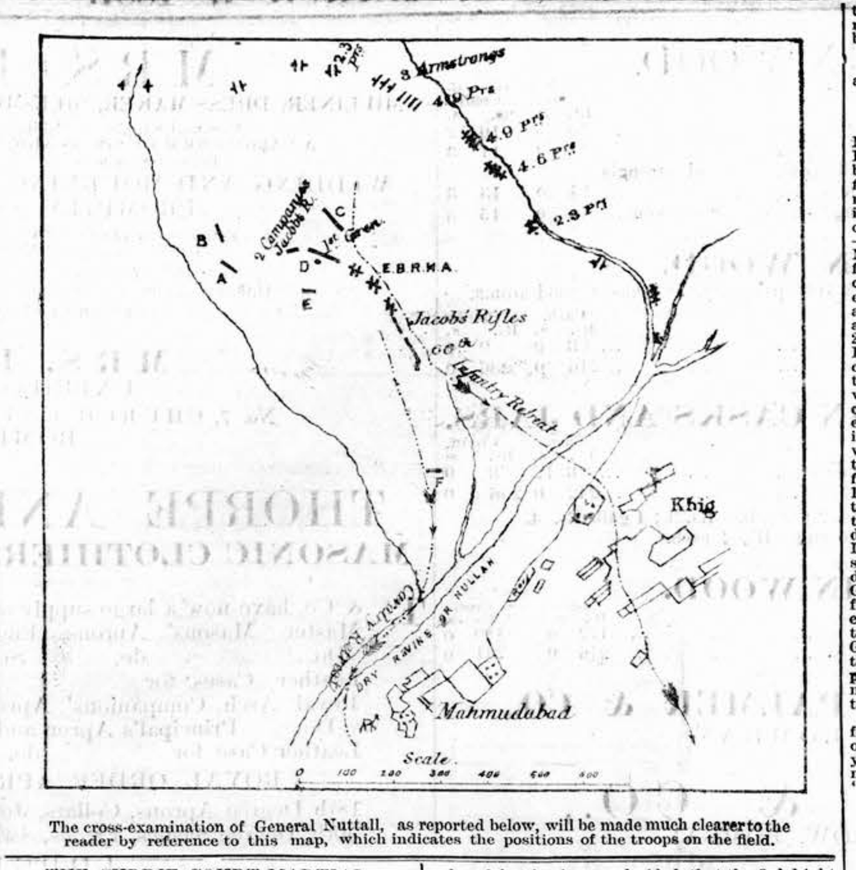
THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a pity that the B. B. and C. I. authorities have stopped running the train which used to leave Colaba at 5-30 a. m., Bombay time. Many volunteers living at Colaba, Fort, and Grant-road went by this train as far as Dadur, and then got into the G. I. P. train which leaves Boree Bunder at 5-30 a. m. for Coorla. Many workpeople also travelled by this train to Mahaluxmee and Parell. The train leaving Dadur at 8-55 a. m. for Bombay has also been discontinued. Volunteers leaving Coorla by the first train used to get out at Dadur, and get into the B. B. and C. I. R. and arrive at Grant-road at 9-10 a. m. Bombay time."—Yours, &c.

Feb. 2. J. BRINKS.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes : "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.



The cross-examination of General Nuttall, as reported below, will be made much clearer to the reader by reference to this map, which indicates the positions of the troops on the field.

THE CURRIE COURT-MARTIAL.

GENERAL BURROWS' EVIDENCE.

The court re-assembled at the mess-house of the 25th N. I., Marine Lines, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning :—

General Nuttall's cross-examination continued—Were not a number of the Genadiers saved by the cavalry charge?

Witness—I should say some were saved.

Do you consider I was not in a post of honour when I was with a troop of my regiment supporting my general?

Witness—He was commanding his regiment. It only consisted of a squadron, and he ought to have been with it.

Major Currie—That is no answer to the question, which is a direct one.

Witness—I consider a post of honour was with his regiment, which was with the head-quarters of the brigade.

Major Currie—A direct answer is wanted, yes or no; the question is a direct one.

Witness—I consider the post of honour was with the head-quarters.

Major Currie—I want an answer, "yes" or "no;" but I can put a further question. Then you say I was not on a post of honour escorting General Burrows?

Witness—Major Currie was not ordered to do so.

Major Currie—That is not a direct answer.

Question repeated.

Witness—Every service is a post of honour. I do not mean to say he was not in a post of honour when supporting General Burrows.

The general orders and despatches were then laid before the court for reference, if necessary; their admission was entered on the records.

Witness—Major Currie commanding the regiment was ordered to detach a troop from it.

The President—But you must keep to the question

Can you, by any instance, show that by the usage of the service the head-quarters of my regiment would be considered to be with a troop of the cavalry brigade head-quarters rather than with the other troops, both being of equal strength, 40 or 50 sabres, under their own European officers?

Witness—The commanding officer was ordered to send off a troop of his regiment. He ought to have detached it, not gone himself. That is what I say is the usage.

The President—We particularly want to know if you can point to any instance. That is merely your opinion.

Witness—I have never heard of such a thing.

Major Currie—Is it the custom or usage of the service? Yesterday you said it was not according to usage for a commanding officer to go with a troop in such a case. It is on that reply that I put my question. I want an instance.

Witness—I have never known a commanding officer himself to go under such circumstances, unless specially ordered.

The President—Can you give an instance, or can you not? Can you give an instance in your experience of the service showing that what you say is according to usage? That is what we want to get at; can you say "yes" or "no?"

Witness—I can't give an instance.

Is it the case, then, that I was ordered to detach a troop to succour the rear guard? That is one of the charges against me.

Witness—It is the case; the rear guard was towards the enemy. It was going on with the cavalry brigade.

Question repeated.

Witness—No; he was ordered to detach a troop to go with General Burrows.

Major Currie—That is all I want to ask until the map is put in.

Lieutenant M. G. Talbot, R. E., then produced a map of Maiwand, and certified to its correctness, except that the six smooth-bore guns were placed together, when they were not all together. The map was made on the spot, when witness went out with General Daubeny's brigade. In reply to a question by Major Currie, witness said there was no nullah nearer than the one recorded on the map.

General Nuttall, recalled—Point out on the map the exact position of the cavalry when you ordered the charge.

Witness pointed out the position (A) on the map, which he believed represented about two hundred yards to the left rear of the Grenadiers. The position (marked B) was where the line was formed for the charge; Jacob's Rifles (marked green) had gone at the time. The left of the Grenadiers (marked blue) was thrown back and rolled up, and were retiring.

Point out on the map the position of the mass of the enemy that you say you intended the cavalry to charge.

A member of the court having put several questions.

The President said—I don't think we must put any questions except those put formally through the court. It causes confusion, and the prosecution rather objects to it.

Witness marked a position (C).

Point out the position of the body of the enemy which you state the cavalry did charge.

Witness marked a spot (D) and observed—I was not with them at the time.

Point out the spot at which you state you rejoined the cavalry.

The spot marked (E). The Grenadiers must have retired then, remarked the witness.

Point out on the map, as near as possible, the spot where General Burrows spoke to you.

Witness indicated a spot marked (F), and said that he could not be very exact.

Major Currie—The mass of the enemy (marked C) appears to have been further away from the Grenadiers than the body of the enemy marked D which the cavalry attacked?

A member of the court—Is that a question?

The President—Yes.

Witness—Yes, they were further away.

Major Currie—I have nothing more to ask.

Major Ruxton—I wish shortly to re-examine the witness.

Re-examination—When you ordered and led the charge against the mass of the enemy, was there any other large body of the enemy immediately or closely pressing our infantry?

Witness—I did not see them at that moment, except those in front.

Was the small band of men attacked by the cavalry of any importance compared with that against which you led the charge?

The Judge Advocate—I think that question ought to have been asked at first. He has only a right to to be examined on anything brought out in cross-examination.

Major Ruxton—It bears on a question put before.

The President—I think it is to the point, and the court also think so.

Witness—That body was not of such great importance as the other.

Can you give any idea of their relative number?

The Judge Advocate—This is beginning the examination again. The prosecutor wants to go and examine the witness again.

The President—Witness did mention something in his evidence bearing on this. Besides, it is exactly what the court wants to get.

The Judge Advocate—Then it can be put by the court afterwards.

Witness—They appeared to me to be coming on in some thousands, the great mass.

What about the mass actually charged?

Witness—I could not tell. I understood they were only about 100. I was not there.

By the court—When you ordered the trot, gallop, and charge what distance were you from the enemy, and had you any support?

I should think the enemy were about 300 or 400 yards away. There was no form of support; there were men in the rear—

What staff officers were with you when you moved to the attack?

Witness—Major Hogg, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, was forming the men, I think, on the right of the 3rd Light Cavalry. My galloper was Lieut. John Monteath, who was with the Sind Horse. He was away carrying orders.

Did you address either of the officers comanding the two regiments, and indicate to them what you wished them to do?

Witness—No, I did not. I had no time.

Did the mass of the enemy you wanted the cavalry to charge ever reach the infantry line?

Witness—They did.

When you did not see Major Currie was with his regiment, why did you not send a staff officer to ascertain where he was.

Witness—At the time of the charge I had not an opportunity, and afterwards I did not think of it.

Did you give Major Currie an order, directly or indirectly, where he was to go to when you ordered the troop to go back?

Witness—No, I sent my orderly officer to Major Currie with orders to detach a troop.

Why did you not order him to go to the post of honour when you saw he was not there?

Witness—It was too late. I only noticed he was not there on the arrival of the regiment at the rear guard.

You say that the head-quarters of the 3rd Cavalry should have been with you at the time that you went to succour the rear guard. Were not the head-quarters with you at the commencement of the action?

Witness—According to General Burrows' order at the parade held some days before, deciding on the order of battle, it was decided that the 3rd Light Cavalry should be on the right flank.

Did Brigade-Major Hogg know your intention about charging; if so why did he allow the cavalry to change flank?

Witness—I am perfectly certain that he knew the line indicated.

A member of the court—It was a change of direction.

Witness—But I don't think he could have changed the direction.

In what formation was the cavalry previous to forming line, and which way did it face as regards the front of the Grenadiers both before and after forming line?

Witness—In detached troops in line; in a sort of *echelon* to lessen the effects of the artillery fire that was falling on them.

The question was repeated.

Witness—It was not quite parallel with the Grenadiers; it was facing towards the enemy in the front of the Grenadiers—not quite parallel—after forming line, with the left thrown forward.

How did you form your line with your left thrown forward, if you gave only the words "form line."

A member of the court—There were no words of command given, as far as we yet know, except the words "form line."

Question repeated.

Witness—I think it was on Captain Mayne's troop that the line was formed. I cannot say at this moment what orders were given in the din and tumult of battle, and in the anxiety to get a line quickly formed.

Had the 3rd Cavalry formed line at the time you ordered the advance?

Witness—Yes, as far as I could see, Captain Mayne's and Lieut. Reid's troops were in line, and then pushed on.

A member of the court—Had the whole regiment formed line?

Witness—Only the remnants. A number of men and horses had been disabled. The remainder must have been close by.

Who commanded the remainder?

Witness—I don't know.

Where did the remainder come from?

Witness—They were there; they were about; they must have come from the right flank.

How long had the cavalry been exposed to the fire, and suffering loss, before the charge was made, and did this loss make them unsteady and cause them to get out of hand during the formation of the line and the attack?

Witness—They had been under fire, and had been suffering loss, from about a quarter to 11 to half-past 2 o'clock, at which time the charge was made.

Did this loss make them unsteady and out of hand during the formation of the line and the attack?

Witness—No doubt. There can be no doubt it did make them unsteady and out of hand.

You state that the cavalry retired at a walk: do you consider cavalry out of hand when going at that pace?

Witness—They were, in this instance.

Did you ascertain from Major Hogg, who was on the right of the line, after the charge why the cavalry took the wrong direction, and whether he had seen Major Currie?

Witness—Major Hogg reported to me that they bore away to the right in spite of everything. I cannot answer whether I had spoken to him about Major Currie; it is so long ago.

Did you report Major Currie's conduct at the battle of Maiwand to superior authority on your arrival at Kandahar or previously?

Witness—I did after arrival at Kandahar.

Was it before or after your despatch?

Witness—Before.

General Burrows was then called as a witness, and examined as follows :—

Were you commanding the force at Maiwand on July 27, 1880?

Witness—Yes.

Of what troops did your force consist?

Witness—It consisted of E.-B., R. H. A., a battery of smooth-bore guns taken from the Wali and manned by the 66th, the 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, not complete, with about 250 men; about 550 all told. There were six companies of the 66th, the 1st Grenadiers, a detachment, about 40 men, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, &c.

At what o'clock did the action commence.

Witness—It commenced at about 10-45, I think. I did not look at my watch, so I cannot say exactly.

Was there a period during the action when our infantry were hard pressed by the enemy, and if so, at what o'clock?

Witness—About two o-clock, or soon after, the enemy advanced in force, the Ghazis upon our right front. They reached the most advanced guns of E. B., R. H. A. and at the same moment the infantry broke on the left and rolled up. When I say the infantry, I mean the native infantary; for when I went up to the 66th, they had not broken up. I was then in the rear of the right of the Grenadiers.

Did the infantry then retire, hard pressed by the enemy?

Witness—They did, and the enemy followed the broken infantry down to the right. The 66th and the native infantry all formed a mass of panic-stricken men.

On seeing this what did you do?

Witness—I tried to rally them and induce them to stand and re-form, but it was useless.

What did you next do?

Witness—After about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour the men began to fire into the Ghazis, who were coming on in a regular string—in a mass with no formation; and then I went on to look for the cavalry. I had no staff officer; no orderly. I was the only mounted man there.

With what object did you go to look for the cavalry?

Witness—I wanted them to charge across the front of the infantry, to clear it of Ghazis.

What cavalry regiment did you first come to?

Witness—The 3rd Light Cavalry.

By whom was that regiment then commanded?

Witness—By Major Currie.

Did you give any order to Major Currie?

Witness—I did. The regiment was retiring at a walk. Major Currie was leading it. He was in front of the leading troop or squadron. I don't quite know whether it was a troop or a squadron; it was a small body of men. Major Currie was immediately in front of the column—for they were in column. I galloped up to the left flank of the leading troop and shouted to the regiment to charge, at the same time waiving my sword. The men on the left flank of the troops half turned towards we—made a half movement towards my right. Major Currie edged away towards the other side, to the right. At this moment I saw General Nuttall, with the 3rd Sind Horse, also retiring, about 150 yards beyond the 3rd Cavalry. They were also in column, and retiring at a walk. Without waiting, I put spurs to my horse, and going forward at a gallop, passed in front of the 3rd Cavalry and close to Major Currie.

What order did you give?

Witness—I gave the order to charge.

Were you close enough to Major Currie to enable him to hear your order without difficulty.

Witness—I think I was. I thought so at the time; in fact, I was satisfied upon the point; he was only a few paces from me. There was nothing to prevent Major Currie from hearing; we were away from the enemy, and there was no noise or confusion sufficient, in my opinion, to prevent his hearing me. Of course there was noise, for we were not very far from the enemy, but there was no noise to prevent his hearing.

Did you rein up or check your horse near Major Currie while giving the order to charge?

Witness—Not nearer than the left flank of the leading troop. I gave the order there. Immediately after, I galloped on. I only pulled up once.

About how far from the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were the enemy whom you wished to charge?

Witness—I think I had gone about half a mile from where I left the infantry who had been attacked.

Did you intend your order to charge to be a distinct order to Major Currie, as commanding officer, to do so?

Witness—Yes, certainly.

Did he carry out your order?

Witness—No.

Did you see him in any way endeavour to do so?

Witness—I did not.

Did he give you any reasons for not doing so?

Witness—No.

Did you notice any other officer of the 3rd Bombay cavalry near Major Currie when you ordered him to charge?

Witness—No, he was alone in front of the regiment.

Was any further attack, after this one, made on the enemy that day?

Witness—Not on the battle-field of Maiwand.

Please describe, generally, the movements of your force after the events you have just spoken of.

Witness—I myself went back to the infantry. I saw nothing of the further movements of the cavalry or guns until I joined the line of retreat, about four miles from the battle-field.

What troops did you find when you joined the line of retreat?

Witness—I found two regiments of cavalry, four guns of the artillery, E. B. Some of the cavalry were skirmishing in the rear of the retreating column.

Were the cavalry retiring in order, and both regiments together?

Witness—I don't know whether they were together; they were retiring in order.

Was Brigadier General Nuttall in command?

Witness—He was.

Was a report made to you about this time from the rear guard of your force.

Witness—Yes, we had gone on for some little time, placing the wounded on animals, &c., when a report was brought to me that our rear guard was being pressed.

Do you know who composed the rear guard?

Witness—A party of cavalry of the 3rd Sind Horse, as far as I can recollect.

The court then adjourned.

The following are the charges brought against Major Currie :—Major Albert Purcell Currie, of the Bombay Cavalry, Commanding the 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, placed in arrest and charged, first with misbehaviour before the enemy, in such manner as to show cowardice during the action, and in the retreat from the field of battle of Maiwand, on the 27th July, 1880, in the following instance :—1st. In having when ordered by Brigadier General Nuttall to charge the enemy, so as to relieve the infantry, then hard pressed, failed to deliver the charge directly to his front upon the mass of the enemy, but instead, charged to the right rear and avoided the mass of the enemy, and fell upon merely a small band of men; so that the charge had no effect. 2nd. In having when ordered by Brigadier General Burrows, shortly after the foregoing occasion, to charge across the front and save the infantry from total defeat, made no effort to comply. 3rd. In having when the cavalry were ordered to return to succour the rear guard, remained with a troop required for other duty, at a distance from the enemy, instead of himself proceeding to the rear guard, and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline during the action, and in the retreat from the field of battle of Maiwand, on the 27th July, 1880. 2nd Charge.—In having failed to exert himself to execute the order of Brigadier-General Nuttall to charge the enemy and retrieve the fortune of the day when the infantry were thrown into confusion. In having failed to exert himself by a display of soldierlike spirit to rouse his men to a sense of their duty, in order to comply with the order of Brigadier General Burrows to charge the enemy and clear the front, at a time when the infantry were sorely pressed by the enemy. In having when ordered to detach a troop to succour the rear guard, detailed Lieutenant Geogehan for this duty, instead of going himself to the post of honour nearest the enemy, and himself proceeded with the only remaining troop of his regiment, which was required for other duty, at a distance from the enemy.

In our report of Wednesday's proceedings the following question and answer were inadvertently omitted :—Question : "When at Ashu Khan, did you see me dismounted fitting artillery harness on my troop, horses to assist the guard." Answer : "I did."

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AS AN EXPONENT OF NATIVE OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have never had a good word to say for the revenue survey and settlement in this presidency; and to those acquainted with their views on economic questions it was no surprise to read in the current number of the quarterly journal of the association that the zemindary system in Bengal was preferable to the ryotwari system. The expression of such an opinion is almost audacious at the present moment, when the land agitation in Ireland has shown beyond a doubt that the interests of tenants cannot safely be entrusted to any class of private proprietors, who will always strive to secure the largest profits they can out of their properties. In the case of the State it is manifestly different, as it assesses land according to its natural capability, its distance from the nearest market, and other advantages; and does not consider it to be to its interest to ruin the peasantry by exacting its utmost demand in seasons of distress, or to disturb any holder in his possession, so long as he is punctual in the payment of the rent once fixed. It is impossible for any Government, in its relations with its tenants, to depart from these sound principles of conduct, without being punished by the prostration of agricultural industry, and the decay of the main source of public revenue. On the other hand, a private landlord can afford to raise his rents according to the demand for land, without his being troubled by any considerations beyond that of realizing the last penny. If he ruins a tenant in the attempt to secure his profits, he can always get another to take the evicted man's place; and the process may go on for any length of time without the interests of the landlord being in the least affected by it.

These general considerations, of course, do not affect the point on which all thoughtful public men are agreed, that the condition of the cultivating classes in parts of the presidency, notably the Dekkan, is capable of much improvement. This improvement can hardly take place unless the assessment is revised in favour of the cultivators. But admitting this, what is the reason that the assessment has been fixed very high, and that the necessity is now felt of lowering it? Is it not the existence of the zemindary system, which the Sabha so much approve, and which they desire to see extended to this presidency? What is it but the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal that necessitates the present inter-provincial inequality of taxation, and imposes on the other parts of India more than their fair share of Imperial burdens? In 1793, when Lord Cornwallis put his name to the covenant between the Government and the zemindars, the landlords' share of the rent was £300,000. At the present day the amount has risen to the incredible total of £14,000,000, or has increased more than 4,500 per cent.! In the same year the proportion of rent paid to Government by the zemindars was £3,000,000, and the amount paid now is not more than £3,600,000; that is, while the income of the zemindars has improved by thirteen millions and a half sterling, the Government share of the rent has not risen by more than £600,000.

It seems, therefore, a strange inconsistency in the educated Brahmins of Poona to denounce the high rates of assessment in this presidency in the same breath in which they approve the permanent settlement in Bengal. No doubt the peasantry in the Dekkan must receive speedy and substantial relief; and the Government of India would have done well if, five years ago, they had acceded to the proposals of Sir Philip Wodehouse for the reduction of rates. But no thorough measure for an equitable re-adjustment of taxation throughout India can be undertaken before the one favoured class in Bengal is made to share the public burdens, in proportion to the enormous wealth it is accumulating at the expense of the rest of the community. It is a monstrous injustice that the great mass of the people should have to pay a higher rent on land and a higher price for salt than they can afford, merely that a few landlords in Bengal may loll in riches. But it is a still greater shame than it is an injustice that educated natives of India should express partiality for a system which enriches the few at the expense of the whole tax-paying community, and, with a pretended desire to improve the condition of the cultivating classes, advocate its extension to places where, happily, it does not exist. Undoubtedly the only solution of our financial difficulties will be found in a measure for the extended taxation of the large land-owning classes in Bengal and the North-West, who are keeping the State out of a large share of its legitimate revenue, and who contribute, proportionately, the least to the expenses of Government. The Sarvajanik Sabha often mislead Government as to the intentions and wishes of the native public on many important questions, and I would therefore request you to do me the favour of publishing this letter, which contains views, I venture to think, more in consonance with

Feb. 23. NATIVE OPINION.

GYMKHANA SKY-RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I believe that there are to be Gymkhana horse and pony-races shortly—at least a list has been sent round for subscriptions, and a course is being made ready; but no prospectus has been issued. This is a pity; the longer it is kept back the fewer the entries will be.

Bombay, March 2. SPORTSMAN.

THE MARWARI MURDER OF 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A paragraph in to-day's *Gazette*, in referring to a statement made by a correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* regarding three Austrians who were hanged about the year 1867 for the murder of three Marwaries at Byculla, leads your readers to the supposition that a fourth man, who was a chief accomplice with the three who were hanged, escaped the vigilance of the police. This is not the case. I have no doubt that the correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* meant to refer to the murder of the four Marwaries in Khoja street on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th of December, 1866. The names of the murdered men were :—Mona Ooderjee, Roopa Mousing, Asla Pema, and Lalla Wadjee. The names of the murderers were :—James Wilson, Georgio Apostoli, George Nicholas, and the accomplice Joseph Peters. All four were hanged, and there was not a tittle of evidence to show that any one else was connected with the case, which was tried before the present Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley prosecuting as Advocate General. I was in police charge of the case, and therefore may sign myself as

ONE ACQUAINTED WITH THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

March 2.

AFGHAN BATTA FOR COMMISSARIAT EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government of India have sanctioned six months' donation batta to all the officers and troops on field service, and they have already drawn, I have no doubt, their well-earned extra pay. But is there no one to represent the poor Commissariat clerks, who have been in the service since 1879 and laboured night and day to cope with the requirements of troops moved constantly forward and backward? Specially I beg to draw your attention to the late siege at Kandahar, when these poor fellows, regardless of the enemy's shot and shell, which were plying over their heads, did good hard work; and it is much to be regretted that not one Commissariat officer in charge at Kandahar undertook to represent the circumstance to the Commissary General. Still I hope, Sir, it is not too late; and I hope you will kindly oblige me by inserting these few lines in your next issue, so as to catch the eye of the Commissary General, and the higher authorities.

Quetta, Feb. 15. DISAPPOINTED.

To the Corpulent.—Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, *i. e.*, that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. Sold by chemists. Botanic Medicine Co., Proprietors, 493 Oxford Street, London, England. Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Currie Court-martial, Marine Lines, 11 a. m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports, this evening.
The Gaiety Theatre. "The Widow," 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Claudius (s), from Newcastle; Puttialla (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Timavo (s), to Trieste; Eshcol (s), Antwerp; Pekin (s), Southampton; Royal Standard (s), Genoa.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana Sports this evening :—

March	Der Nebenmann	Streck.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Valse	Les Lointains	Waldteufel.
Potpourri	A Musical Tour through Europe	Conradi.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikoff.
Galop	Durch die Lufte	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. City of Baltimore left the dock on Wednesday.

A New Solicitor.—At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Dayabhoy Jadooram was sworn a solicitor of the court.

A Vagrant.—A European named Charles Ewing, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. M. G. Ranade, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Poor-box.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 35 from the steam-ship Assyria for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th February, was 50 and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 51 feet and 5 tenths.

New Interpreters.—Yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court, Mr. Narayan Luxmon Mankar and Mr. Nanabhai Sadanundjee Kalay were sworn assistant translators and interpreters of the court.

A Breach of the C. D. Act.—Ten prostitutes were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade, and fined in sums varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 each for failing to attend the medical examination, as required under the provisions of the C. D. Act.

Seaman Deserter.—Mr. Constable Rennie arrested yesterday a seaman named Antony Brown, of the steamship Royal Standard, who deserted that vessel on the 1st instant. He was taken on board again, and the police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

Street Accident.—While Gopal Bowanee, a Hindoo labourer employed by the Government Telegraph Department, was engaged opposite to Church Gate station in lifting a telegraph post, it fell on him, causing a lacerated wound on the right leg. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

Ship Accident.—Ramjan Rajub, a Mussulman labourer, while engaged on board the s. s. Madras, got his left hand accidentally into the steam winch, and sustained severe and extensive laceration of the part. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

Illegal Possession of Property.—A Goanese named Joseph DeSilva was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession a pair of opera-glasses, valued at Rs. 30, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was fined Rs. 20.

Attempting to Cheat.—Two Hindoos named Dyal Bhimjee and Ruggoonath Narrayen were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of making a false declaration of goods for transmission by rail to the G. I. P. Railway officials at the Warree Bunder railway goods station. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 14-8, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 26.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st February was Rs. 16,16,608. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 531. The balance was Rs. 16,17,139. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 7,181 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Committed to the Sessions.—Bannajee Morar, a woman named Gunga, and two other men named Lukham Kikah and Kessew Lukham were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade for trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court. Prisoner No. 1 stands charged with going through a marriage ceremony with a fraudulent intent; prisoner No. 2 with marrying Bannajee Morar (prisoner No. 1) during the lifetime of her husband, named Hurry Rutton; and prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 with abetment of the offence.

The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—We understand that the time for repayment of the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 which was about two years ago borrowed by the above mills from Messrs Kessowjee Jadowjee, Goculdass Madhowjee, and Chanda Ramjee at 17 annas per cent. per month, has been extended to the 26th November next, and the rate of interest has been reduced to 12 annas per cent. per month. Mr. Chanda Ramjee, we understand, has assigned over his interest in the mortgage to Messrs. Kessowjee Jadowjee and Goculdass Madhowjee.

The Alliance Bank.—In the matter of the bank an application was made yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers, for the purpose of settling the list of contributories. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakordas, appeared for Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit; Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for Mr. Stead, the liquidator of the bank. Mr. Latham stated that Mr. Petit was prepared to bring into court a sufficient sum of money to answer the claims against the bank. Mr. Starling said that if Mr. Petit deposited Rs. 35,000 in court to answer the claims, as well as the taxed costs of the liquidator, he (the liquidator) was prepared to resign. His Lordship, thereupon, ordered the matter to stand over till Thursday, the 10th instant, to enable the parties to consider the offer of Mr. Dinshaw Petit.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st March, was 420, being 23 more than in the previous week, 113 less than the week ending 2nd March, 1880, and 105 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 32·19. There were 97 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than the previous week, and 87 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 74, 15, and 13 respectively, as compared with 65, 11, and 28 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. Quelch and Mr. Patterson.
For Brindisi—Mrs. Bell, Miss Chernside, Captain Hey, and Mr. William Maitland.
For Suez—Mrs. Thompson.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held in the registered office of the company, in Elphinstone circle, on Monday, the 28th ultimo, at 4 P.M. There were present :—Messrs. Ardaseer Hormarjee, in the chair, Jacob E. Sassoon, J. Macfarlane, Dadabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, H. A. Hormarjee, F. Chalk, N. Spencer, J. F. Spencer, R. Weir, J. Greenwood, Jehangir C. Jehangir, Jamsetjee A. Hormarjee, Moolchund Vussonjee, Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachund, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Hormarjee Rustomjee, Ladden Asseria, Ramdass Bapoothoy, Rustomjee Bhicajee Namnasi, Cursetjee Maneckji Setna, Nowrojee Maneckji Setna, Burjorjee Muncherjee Oomratta, Cursetjee D. Khamborta, Sorabjee Cowasjee Pavalla, E. S. Gubbay, Pattonjee Cursetjee, Manecklall Damodurdass, Nensook Mooltanchund, F. D. Badoorjee, Shapoorjee Sorabjee, and Hormasji Adarjee.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the reports and accounts being taken as read, it was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Spencer, that the audited accounts and the reports of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1880, be, and they are hereby, adopted and passed.

Mr. J. N. Tata then moved as an amendment that the reports and accounts be not adopted, which was seconded by Mr. Setna.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Tata complained of the way in which the balance-sheet was prepared. He referred to the form given in the Company's Act, and said that the directors instead of mentioning in the report that they proposed to carry Rs. 20,000 to the deterioration fund, ought to have actually included that item in the balance-sheet.—Mr. Khambatta remarked that he did not quite see the force of the objection by Mr. Tata, inasmuch as the directors place the matter in the hands of the meeting, and in the event of their proposal meeting with the approval of the shareholders, the said item of Rs. 20,000 would be credited to the depreciation account, and appear in the next balance-sheet, just as the amount mentioned in the previous report appeared in the following balance-sheet.—Mr. Macfarlane explained his view of the requirements of the Act, and said that they had been complied with.—Mr. Tata then referred to insurance. He said that he did not object to the mill being partially insured, but that an insurance fund ought to be opened, and a certain percentage set apart before the net profits were calculated. If that was done, the agents might not be entitled to full commission.—Mr. Macfarlane referred Mr. Tata to the report under review, in which the director's propose to increase the insurance from 5 to 7 lacs, said and that it was entirely in the hands of the shareholders whether they wished the whole property to be insured to the full extent of the cost, or only a portion thereof.—Mr. Chalk remarked that the directors in their report had dealt with the matter to which Mr. Tata referred, and that the did not understand Mr. Tata to object to the manner in which they propose to deal with the profits, or to the recommendations contained in the report.—Mr. Tata still said he was dissatisfied, and the more so because in 1879 the agents had not given up their commission for the whole year, but only for half a year.—It was explained that this was a voluntary gift on the part of the agents, and all the shareholders, except Mr. Tata, seemed to understand precisely what was meant.—Mr. Tata's amendment being put to the vote, only Messrs. Tarachund and Setna voted in favour of it, besides the proposer and seconder; and the original proposition being put to the vote, it was carried by all the shareholders present, except the four dissentients.

It was then proposed by Mr. Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. J. Greenwood, "That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, as recommended by the directors, be declared payable on and after Monday, the 7th March, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the company on 14th February, 1881. This proposition was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. J. E. Sassoon, and seconded by Mr. R. Weir, "That the appointments of Messrs. J. Macfarlane and F. Chalk as directors of the company be, and they are hereby, confirmed." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. F. Chalk, seconded by Mr. R. Weir, "That Messrs. J. E. Sassoon and Dadabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy be, and they are, re-elected directors of the company." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, and seconded by Mr. J. E. Sassoon, "That Messrs. James Greenwood and E. C. Monod be, and they are appointed auditors of the company, and their remuneration for the year be Rs. 300 each." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. C. Rhambata, "That the recommendation of the directors to increase the insurance of the mill from Rs. 5 to 7 lacs be, and is hereby, approved." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Tata then made several inquiries as to the cost of the building and machinery and the power of the engines, and also whether an allowance for depreciation had been taken into consideration upon calculating the agents' commission, and as to the cotton-waste of the mill. Mr. Tata also wished to know whether the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon participated in the agents' commission.—Mr. Macfarlane replied to the various questions except the last, as to which he said the directors had no knowledge, and thought the shareholders had no concern in it, which appeared to be the general opinion of the meeting.—Mr. Chalk said that there were numerous other letters from Mr. Tata, besides those which he had printed, and that the directors had always been willing to give him all proper information and every facility for verifying it. He thought it a pity Mr. Tata had not asked his questions years ago, instead of now referring to old accounts.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Greenwood, and seconded by Mr. Ladden Asseria, "That the explanations given in answer to Mr. J. N. Tata's inquiries are perfectly satisfactory." Carried.

In conclusion, the chairman said that since the formation of the company not a single shareholder had complained about the management of the company, while Mr. Tata had lately been endeavouring to cast a slur upon it, and making the most unwarrantable insinuations about accounts passed years ago. The board had repeatedly offered, both orally and in writing, to give him, or to any other shareholder who chose to call at the office, all reasonable and proper information. Mr. Tata had never availed himself of that offer, and his conduct, to say the least of it, was inconsistent. If he thought fit to publish any correspondence, he ought to have published the whole of, it that the shareholders might have been better enabled to form an opinion on the subject. However, it was satisfactory to observe that he was only supported by three shareholders.

After this the meeting resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. Ardaser Hormarjee, and seconded by Mr. J. Macfarlan, "That the following clause be added to the articles of association :—"5, *a*.—The board may at their discretion increase the capital of the company to fifteen lacs of rupees, or any smaller sum, by the issue of new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, at such time or times, and at such rates and upon such terms, as they may think fit."

Proposed by Mr. J. E. Sassoon, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, "That the following clause be added to the articles of association :—127 *a*.—The directors may, if they think fit, determine on, and declare, an interim dividend to be paid to the shareholders on account, and in anticipation of the dividend or bonus for the then current year; such interim dividend to be paid within one month from the declaration thereof."

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, and seconded by Mr. N. Spencer, "That clause 86 of the articles of association be altered as recommended by the directors, by omitting the words' before the first ordinary general meeting' therefrom."

Proposed by Mr. N. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. Nunsook Mooltanchund, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman."

In reply to thanks voted to the chairman, he remarked that they could not have given him greater thanks than by adopting the accounts and showing their approval thereof.

MADRAS.

Rajah Sir T. Madava Rao.—This well-known gentleman with his retinue, on his way back to Baroda, touched at Trichoor on last Saturday morning and distributed some money in the shape of an anna and-a-half, an anna, quarter anna, and so on to those who suffered much in the late conflagration. He took up his residence in the Rajah's palace. Breaking up his journey at Wadakancherry on the same night for supper, he reached Shoranore the next morning and was received by Nellicherry Siva Rama Iyer, the Municipal Commissioner of Palghaut, Dewan Peishkar Sankariah and Chondatha Mannadiyar, a wealthy inhabitant of Chittore, who were waiting for him some time there. On Monday he took train for Madras and took leave of Cochin territory.—*Western Star.*

FATAL EXPLOSION AT BANGALORE.

On Monday last, at about 1-30 p. m., a very serious explosion of gunpowder in a firework manufactory occurred at Bangalore. As usual, in these cases, it is impossible to discover the immediate cause of the accident, but all that can be ascertained is that fireworks were being made in large quantities in connexion with the festivities for the installation of the Rajah, and that a loud report was heard, ending in the complete wreck of the factory. A party of the Sappers, with a fire engine, attended, and rendered the assistance which was possible, by damping and destroying inflammable materials in neighbouring sheds. Nine ghastly corpses of men, women, and children, were recovered from the ruins. Does it not seem highly culpable that such a dangerous trade as firework manufacture should be permitted by the side of a thoroughfare, in the midst of a crowded locality like St. John's Hill, Bangalore? Perhaps, there are stringent rules forbidding the manufacture, but who sees them enforced? If a British regiment receives a barrel full of rifle cartridges, the package has to be stowed away in a bomb-proof magazine, furnished with lightning conductors, a sentry guards the building, and many precautions are taken regarding the shoes of people who may have to enter the room. But our Aryan brethren may manufacture gun powder and explosive materials by the cart-load in the centre of crowded human habitations, and it is no one's duty to look after them. And yet there are many old residents in India who gravely assure one that there is one law for the European and native.

A Bangalore correspondent writes :—"The manufacturer was a Mahomedan residing in a narrow street, near the market, and was busily engaged getting his wares ready for the coming demonstration in honor of the installation of H. H. the Maharajah, when a spark of fire happened to find its way into one of the six chatties in which the powder was stowed, causing them to explode, and blow up the house with most of the inmates, of whom eleven were killed, viz., nine women, one man, and an infant, and three were dreadfully scorched, and these also would have been killed by the masses of burning staff falling in, had it not been for the energetic endeavours of a young man, Mr. G. Lavelle, connected with the now famous gold mines of Mysore. He went in three times, and each time succeeded in rescuing one of the unfortunates. He says he would have saved two more, but before he could get in the fourth time, a wall fell in, and smothered them. Those who were saved were conveyed to the Bowring Hospital for treatment, where they lie in a precarious state. The police were as usual mere spectators than men paid to do their utmost in such a time of need. There was great carelessness on the part of some of the officials in allowing such large quantities of combustible material to be kept in the midst of such a crowded locality, and it is surprising that only a comparatively small number of people were killed."—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Volunteer Fete at Allahabad.—The Volunteer fête at the Kushru Gardens on Tuesday night—we presume the closing entertainment of the season—was a decided success, and those who had the superintendence of the arrangements for getting it up deserve no little credit for having provided the most satisfactory of the many entertainments to which our civic soldiers have lately bidden the public. Unfortunately a high wind marred the effect of the illuminations, but this did not matter much to those who crowded into the Lieutenant-Governor's immense durbar *Shamiana* (which was kindly lent for the occasion), under which they danced away most spiritedly, until long past three this morning, on well drawn and beautifully waxed carpets. Everything went off without a hitch. The lighting was good, the music all that could be desired, and the company seemed determined to enjoy itself.—*Indian Heard.*

THE RUSSIAN-AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House of Commons on February 10th, Baron Henry De Worms asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had seen the translation of the despatches found at Kabul, which were published in the *Standard* of that day; and wh[illegible] the despatches so published would be in[illegible] papers presented to Parliament; and whether the letter stated to have been written from [illegible] by General Stolietoff on the 8th of October, [illegible] there

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months after the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, to the Afghan Minister at Kabul, stating, "Make peace openly, and in secret prepare for war"—"Send an able emissary, possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit, so that he may, with sweet words, perplex the enemy's mind, and induce him to give up the intention of fighting you"—was authentic; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government, notwithstanding this evidence of persistent Russian intrigue, intended to persevere in their policy of withdrawing all British influence from Afghanistan.

Captain Aylmer asked whether it was true, as stated in the daily papers, that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had reported strongly in favour of the retention of Kandahar; and whether he would lay upon the table any report upon the subject emanating from that distinguished officer.

Mr. Brand asked whether the noble lord could give any information to the House in explanation of the circumstances which had enabled the *Standard* and other newspapers to publish the Kabul correspondence prior to its presentation to Parliament.

The Marquis of Harting—In reply to the first question, I have to state that I have seen the despatches in the *Standard*, to which it refers, and that they will be included in the papers which will be presented to Parliament. The letter stated to have been written from Livadia by General Stolieteff on the 8th of October, 1878, is, I believe, correctly given. I need hardly remind the House that those papers have long been in the possession of the Government, and that their presentation to Parliament does not make any difference in the Government with regard to Afghanistan. I may take this opportunity of correcting a misapprehension in regard to a phrase in a letter, which, although the hon. gentleman has not called attention to it, has been made the subject of comment in some of the newspapers. I refer to the phrase, "Therefore you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them to put swords of fighting in their hands, then in God's name go on." That expression has been commented upon as referring to the Indus, and the Mahomedans who live on the Indaian side of the Indus. I am, however, assured on very high authority—I do not know why I should not give the name—that of Sir H. Rawlinson, that the expression, "on the other side of the river," is technical and geographical, and one which is well known as referring to the Oxus, and that the passage relates not at all to the people of India but to the Russians. In reply to the hon. and gallant member (Captain Aylmer) I have to say that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has written a memorandum on the subject of the retention of Kandahar. That document is of a private character, but if his Royal Highness has no objection, it will be laid with other papers on the table. In reply to the hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Brand) I have to say that I am quite willing to give the House all the information in my possession on the subject of the premature publication of these despatches in some of the newspapers. Yesterday morning several of the papers published descriptions of the Kabul correspondence from some person who was evidently well acquainted with it, but I am not aware in what shape the information was communicated to them. The *Standard* newspaper published a considerable portion of confidential official memoranda which were wirtten for the purpose of explaining and correcting the papers found at Kabul, and which I need hardly say, would not have been presented to Parliament. Those comments and explanations were of an extremely confidential character, and were printed privately in the India Office. Twenty-eight copies of them were issued, of which 13 were sent to India. I have seen a list of the persons to whom the papers were communicated in England, and I may state that I feel certain that none of those persons communicated with the Press. I am not aware what was the actual distribution of the 13 copies sent to India, but I cannot help thinking that one of those copies must have been given to the Press by some person ignorant of their extremely confidential character. That is all the information on the subject which I have in my possession. The person, whoever he was, who made this extremely indiscreet and improper use of official documents ought in fairness, I think—if, as I conceive was the case, the act was done inadvertently—to come forward and state the part he has taken in the transaction in order to relieve a considerable number of persons from a unmerited and disagreeable stigma upon their official discretion. (Hear, hear)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—There seems to be a general misconception as to the meaning of a certain expression in the Stolieteff correspondence which it is important to correct. General Stolieteff writes to Shere Ali's Foreign Minister from Livadia on October 8, 1878, as follows:

> "Now, my kind friend, I inform you that the enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Kaisar (Sultan) of Turkey. Therfore, you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up and gives the sword of fight into their hands, then go on in the name of God," &c.

Now, this expression, "on the other side of the river," seems to be understood to refer to the Indus, and Russia is accordingly denounced as having advised Shere Ali to foment insurrection among our Mahomedan subjects in the Punjab; but this is a misconception. The river referred to is in reality the Oxus, and not the Indus, and the allusion is to the Ameer's Russian brethren, not to his Indian brethren. A careful consideration of the context, England and Turkey in the first sentence being contrated with Russia and the Afghans in the second, would have naturally suggested this explanation, but it is rendered certain by the two following arguments:—First, "on the other side of the river" is a technical geographical expression referring to the Oxus exclusively. The Russian district of Samarcand is in the province of Mawara' nnahr ("that which is on the other side of the river") but such a name is never applied to the Punjab; and, secondly, Shere Ali Khan, in his manifesto to his subjects of December 22, 1878, refers to this very letter of General Stolieteff's, and shows distinctly by his quotation that he understood "other side of the river to mean the Oxus; for he tells his subjects that General Stolieteff, who was with the Emperor in Livadia, had written to him as follows:—"The Emperor considers you as a brother, and you also who are *on the other side of the water* must display the same sense of friendship and brotherhood," &c., the very same expression which in the original letter described the relative position of the Russians and Afghans being here applied to the position of the Afgans quoad the Russians. Stolieteff's advice really was that Shere Ali should wait on events. If war ensued between Russia and England, he should throw in his lot with the former Power; otherwise he should get out of the scrape as he best could. Such advice was not, perhaps, conceived in a very friendly spirit to England, but it did not point, as supposed, to the extreme measure of exciting revolt in India.

India Office, Feb. 10. H. C. RAWLINSON.

THE ENGLISH MAIL DEPARTURE.

IN the House of Commons on Feby. 10th.,

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in consequence of the serious inconvenience caused to the mercantile community of the capital of British India by the new postal arrangements, he would be prepared to reconsider the case; and also how far the delivery of the Indian mail in London on Tuesday was of such importance as to justify the inconvenience of which the merchants of Calcutta, supported by the Government of India, complain; whether it was true that the Calcutta mail was detained nine hours every week in Bombay, and whether he had received a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta upon the subject.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The mercantile and banking community of the United Kingdom were very greatly dissatisfied with the delivery of the Indian mails under the new contract, and several memorials were received from the Chambers of Commerce on the subject; and a deputation came to the India Office in August last to urge that the arrangements should be so altered as to admit of the arrival of the mails in London on Monday. The Government of India were consulted as to the best mode of meeting the views of the mercantile community, both in this country and in India, subject to the condition that the mail should arrive in London not later than Tuesday. On the subject of their report, the Post Master-General was consulted; and, after a very careful consideration of all the interests involved, it was decided that, as it was impossible to meet the wishes of all parties, the greatest amount of convenience to the general mercantile community would be attained by directing that the mail should leave Bombay at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday during the south-west monsoon, and on Thursday during the remainder of the year, so as to insure a uniform delivery in London on Tuesday morning. The new arrangement only begins with the mail leaving Bombay to-day (February 10); and it would be premature to reconsider the qestion till some experience has been obtained of its working. 2. The Calcutta mail is timed to arrive in Bombay at 8-15 in the morning, which is nearly nine hours before the steamer leaves Bombay. 3. A petition has been received from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, in which it is stated that a memorial adopted at a public meeting is about to be sent through the Government of India. That memorial has not yet been received. (Hear, hear.)

THE BOER.

IN his Sketches of Life and Sport in South Eastern Africa, Mr. C. Hamilton says:—"The Boer is a parsimonious and peculiar person, but practical in all common affairs of life. I regard him as the greatest colonist in the world; for he is able to make a living where any one else would starve. He appears to be always working his way into the interior, making good homesteads amongst the wilds, where he has great difficulties to contend with, far greater, indeed, than most settlers would imagine, who do not penetrate so far. Success always attends the thrifty Boer, who is a hospitable and abstemious man; and to his credit be it said, that it is a rare occurrence to see a Dutchman drink to excess. His house is, as a rule, one-storied, well-built, and white-washed. His garden is in keeping with his requirements, producing principally vegetables, the favourite of which is the onion. His fruits are oranges, apples, and peaches; and from the latter he makes the celebrated white rum, because he is not able to procure sugar-canes. He also succeeds in making excellent butter and cheese, which find a ready market in the Mauritius, for its cleanly appearance. His great *forte* is his management of cattle. He left Natal to those who prefer a nearly tropical climate, and 'trekked' over the Drakenberg where cattle thrive. His flocks do well, and are remunerative in the Transvaal, where I have seen as many as sixty waggons laden with wool and other produce, for shipment at Port Elizabeth for England. He laughs at the English idea of imagining that sheep can be made to answer in Natal, well knowing that it is essentially a hair-growing and not a wool-growing country. His children born in the colony are usually handsome. The girls are plump and have fair complexions, the men are particularly fine young fellows, very fond of riding, and almost living in their saddles. He is brave and obstinate by nature: frequently in small detachments, and sometimes single-handed, these Boers have repulsed countless numbers of the wild Kaffirs."

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GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „ ...	216	0	231	0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE and Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendent and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimateare furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE aand Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India, for period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care, will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FULL PARTICULARS AT
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ...	Rs. 26
Do. „ large size ...	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ...	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ...	„ 30 and 35
ormerly sold at...	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ...	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & [illegible]
Hunting lever...	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch" ...	Rs. 35 „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ...	„ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ...	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ...	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ...	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ...	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ...	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ...	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ...	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ...	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ...	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ...	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ...	Rs. 80
„ FINE „ „ ...	„ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ...	„ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only rom 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red...	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash..........	„	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash..........	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

Hornsby & Sons' Portable Steam Engines for straw burning.
Clayton & Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, new and second-hand.
Ransome & Sims' Portable Engines.
Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines and Boilers.
Merryweather's Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
Hayward, Tyler & Co.'s Hot Air Engines.
Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps.
Do. Invincible do.
Do. Centrifugal Pumps, with engine attached.
Manchester Steam and Donkey Pumps.
Steam Pumps, "Special."
Gould's Hand Rotary Pumps.
Pulsometer Pumps.
Gould's Pitcher Spout Pumps.
Galvanized Barge Pumps.
Tylor's Lift and Force Pumps.
Merryweather's Double-Barrel "India" Pattern Pumps.
Contractors' Pumps, two and three chambers.
Normandy's Condensers.
Lathes.
Drilling Machines.
Planing Machines.
Screw Cutting Machines.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Blast Fans.
Vertical Saw Frames.
Saw Benches.
Double Cylinder Diagonal and Horizontal Steam Winches.
Crab Winches.
"Boomer" Patent Presses, for tobacco, oil, cotton, jute, gunny bags, hides, &c.
Horizontal Presses for castor seed.
Thomson & Mylne's Patent Sugarcane Mills.
Norton & Hawksley's Disintegrators.
Carr's ditto.
Meakin's Rock Perforator.
Bull's Dredgers for sinking wells, &c.
Clayton & Howlett's Brickmaking Machines, single and double chambers.
Acra Pattern Pug Mills.
Soorkey Mills.
Iron Ramps for Railway Rolling Stock, and Rail Straighteners.
Morton's Wire Fencing.
Municipal Carts of all kinds.
Iron and Wooden Cart Wheels.
Steel and Wrought Iron Trolly Wheels.
Hydrants and Stand Posts.
English-made Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Rain Water-Pipes.
Cast Iron Sluice Valves.
India-rubber, Canvas, and Leather Hose and Belting.
Hydraulic Pipes.
Gas Pipes and Fittings.
Stay Tubes.
Boiler Tubes.
Dudgeon's Tube Expanders.
Duplex Hand Punches.
Traversing Jack Screws and Hydraulic Jacks.
Weston's Pulley Blocks.
Tested Iron Short Link and Crane Chain.
Circular Saws.
Gresham's Giffard Injectors.
Brass Steam Fittings.
LeRoy's Non-conducting Composition for coating boilers, &c.
Fire Bricks and Clay.
Moulder's Blacking.
Steel Shovels.
Steel: Round, Square, Oval, Octagonal and Spring, Blister and Faggot.
Brass and Copper Sheets, Tubes and Rods.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets and Plain Galvanized Sheets.
Lowmoor and B B H Iron.
Rolled Iron Beams for Bridges and Roofs.
Chequered Plates.
Best Refined Plates, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron, of all sizes.
Special Sections of Angle Iron for Bridge Well Curbs.
Pig Iron ("Garthsherrie" and "Redcar.")

BURN & CO.,
HOWRAH IRON-WORKS, HOWRAH.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES, ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE BADMINTON.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 32 and 27 CASH.

THE "SINGING BIRD."
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

THE "MILK MAID."
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 53 and 36 CASH.

THE "FLORAL."
For Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar and Specimen Flower.
Rs. 27 CASH.

OUR "FAITHFUL FRIEND."

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.
Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME,

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET. MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, with CALL BELL, on stand, in Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 120.
Others differing, Rs. 80 and 62.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON AND Co. have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS.
Rs. 105, 130, 155, 210.
According to size.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, &c.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
February 18, 1881.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete	Suit.
„ Silk and Wool	„ 18-8	„	„
„ Oxford Cloth.......	„ 11	„	„
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„	„
„ Silk	„ 25	„	„

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. For upwards of thirty years the Company has maintained a large and increasing business in India and the Colonies, and it has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management. The position of the office at the end of its 55th year is briefly as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS are upwards of Five Millions-and-a-Half Sterling.

ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

THE MILITARY RATES are Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 per annum above Civil rates, and cover the risk of war while on the Indian Establishment. The Company's Rates of Premiums for India have lately been considerably reduced at most ages.

THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NOTICES.

MR. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL is admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm in BOMBAY and SHANGHAI from the 1st January, 1881.

ABRAHAM, EZRA & Co.
Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

HARBOUR MASTER WANTED.

REQUIRED for the Port of Madras a HARBOUR MASTER, salary Rupees 300 per month. Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Master Attendant, Administrative Department, Madras.

J. H. TAYLOR, Master Attendant,
Administrative Department.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS, up to the 4th proximo, for the SUPPLY to this Company of 50 tons POON TIMBER in logs of no less dimensions than 20 feet 4 inches long and 3 feet diameter. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th February, 1881.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 31, Nicol Building, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, 1881, at 2 p. m., to receive the final account of the Liquidation for approval and confirmation, and to dissolve the Company.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE } Liquidators.
ARDESHIR BYRAMJEE KAPADIA }
Bombay, 1st February, 1881.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(1) That a Dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1880, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 5th March next, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
(2) That 50 per cent. of the Profits have been placed to the Reserve Fund.
(3) That the remaining 285 Shares are now being allotted to Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerrous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.

THE
ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 14 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at "THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON," No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FRASER AND MILLER.

CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERRECTION of ENGINES, BOILERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.

We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

We have in stock among others the following:—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 4 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chander's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 5 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co.